The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873. NUMBER 227.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

TO-DAY

A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS ONLY to the Third Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Ky., remain on hand, and will be sold to those who apply first. Order early to-day and avoid the jam which is inevitable during the afternoon and evening. Offices will be kept open until 10 p. m. to accommodate patrons who cannot come sooner. The Concert and Drawing are under authority of a special act of the Legislature, and announced positively for April 8, 1873, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky. Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has charge of the business of the Concert, assisted and advised by the Library Trustees and the most eminent citizens of the Great Southwest. Ten Thousand Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot among ticket-holders, amounting to a grand total of

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Currency, viz:

One Grand Gift, Cash,			$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,			50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,			$500,000

There are only 100,000 tickets in the scheme, making the chances one in ten. Eleven Tickets for $100. Farmers' & Drovers' Bank of Louisville, Ky., Treasurer. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check. Make haste. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 97 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 537 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 353 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth-sts, WILL OPEN, Thursday, April 3, New Designs and New Colorings IN Carpets, Their Own Importation.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

We make no charges unless we collect, and require no attorney's fees in suits. With the facilities at our disposal, our system and experience, we can offer every advantage in our line. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Banker and Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Will also furnish at subscription price any of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

HATS.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 164 MADISON-ST., Have all the Spring Styles, including the celebrated "Amidon" Hat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. W. SEA & CO.,

151 MONROE-ST. (Basement). Returned, reconstructed, ready for Real Estate customers, especially the old specialty—Exchanges of Properties. SIDNEY W. SEA. C. R. FIELD.

Graining! Graining! Graining!

House, Sign, and Fresco Painting. First-class work at reasonable rates. A. H. DOUGLAS, 121 Monroe-st., N. E. corner Clark.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 786 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 786 Wabash-av. NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. F. & E. BAUMANN, Architects, HAVE REMOVED TO Metropolitan Block, Rooms 59 and 61. ☞ Passenger Elevator in the Building.

GUNS.

"DUCKS."

A line of choice Breech-loaders at moderate prices now in stock. Also, Muzzle-loaders, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Goods. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Importers, 33 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

Wanted—Partner.

A silent or active partner, with $10,000; business legitimate. Investment with fifteen per cent guaranteed and secured from loss. Address C F, Tribune office.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST., Are receiving daily new Spring Goods, consisting of Sacques, Talmas, and Dolmans; imported Suits, in desirable fabrics; Novelties in Dress Goods, neutral Shades; Piques, in colors, and with polka spot; Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., which they will offer at very unusual attractive prices.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET-IRON Roofing.

Parties desiring a Metal Roof will find the PERFECTNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS of this Roofing very deserving of examination and adoption.

PRICE: EIGHT DOLLARS per square, PAINTED on BOTH SIDES, boxed and delivered on cars in Cincinnati, O.

CONTRACTS for 100 squares or more, will be entered into for its application on buildings in Chicago at NINE DOLLARS per square, measured after roof is laid, and WARRANTED WIND & WATER PROOF.

This Roofing is very simple and rapid of application by any ordinary house carpenter.

For further information, circulars, or orders, address, W. S. BELT, Patentee and Manufacturer, 56 and 58 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain: 104x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., with substantial brick buildings covering whole lot.

128x160 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 26, Canalport.
Block 18, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 13.
N. ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
16 acres, being Block 3 in Hundley's Subdivision of w ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
20 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 13, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
13¼ acres in w ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38 13.
11¾ acres, gore of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 33, 39, 13.
180 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
122 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.
ADAM SMITH & SON, Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

With or without Steam Power, Ground Floor 161-2x110, at 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO LEASE,

Dock (940 feet) at Bridgeport, with railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE.

INKSTANDS AND Letter Clips,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

DON'T PINCH

Your wife or children that you may pay $65 to $100 for a Sewing Machine when you can buy a Singer, Howe, W. & W., Florence, or any kind you may prefer for $15 to $40, and WARRANTED at that. Monthly payments. Machines repaired. Canvassers and Agents wanted. A. W. PERCY & CO., No. 213 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SEAVEY'S

RAIN, LAKE & RIVER WATER FILTERS, Wholesale and retail, at SEAVEY'S Hardware and House Furnishing Store, 180 Lake-st.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

TREES! TREES!

$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av. R. J. LEWIS, Proprietor. ☞ Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. S. & W. G. Mead,

Successors to MEAD & HIGGINS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Removed to their New Store, Nos. 14 and 16 River-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, 209, A. F. & A. M. School of Instruction every Thursday evening, in anteroom of Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st. Members will not fail to attend. Visitors courteously invited.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y. M. HOWELL, W. M.

Bakers' Benevolent Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Benevolent Society will be held in the Market Hall, on Clinton-st., near Jackson, on Saturday, April 5, at 7½ o'clock.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Great Convention of the Farmers at Springfield.

Delegations Present from 72 Counties in the State.

The Grievances of the Farming Community Thoroughly Explained.

They Demand Free Lumber, Free Iron, Free Vessels, and Lower Freights.

The "Vested Rights" of Monopolists Have No Legal Existence.

Eloquent Speeches by Governors Beveridge, Palmer, and Others.

The National "Salary-Grabbers" Emphatically Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.

The day has been bright, fresh, and agreeable. The morning trains brought many new delegates to the Farmers' Convention. The lobbies of the hotels were crowded, and the streets presented a scene of more than ordinary animation. Members of the Legislature are becoming exceedingly sensitive to the sentiment against the railroads which inspires the farmers. They are seen in conference with delegates at all places, and at all opportunities. They hang on the skirts of preliminary meetings. What the Legislatures feel because of its nearer relation to the people, the railway monopolies are beginning to feel more remotely—the coming retribution.

Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion creeping nigher
Glares at one who nods and winks behind a slowly dying fire.

The conductors on the trains talk of little else, indicating the feeling of the corporations with which they are connected. People of all grades, occupations, and professions are drawn along by the current of common feeling. Go where you will, and talk with whom you please, the conversations glide insensibly to the same topics.

The Central Committee of the State Associations met again at Agricultural Hall this evening, and resumed the discussion of matters connected with the monetary support of their organization, and minor details of business. Some speeches were made by members of the Committee upon their grievances, much like those frequently reported in the papers.

MORNING SESSION.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met in the Court Room at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. W. C. Flagg, who said:

"The convention of farmers of the State of Illinois is to be held in this city, for the purpose of looking after our railway legislation and urging it foreward; to strengthen the hands of those who are our friends—and I am thankful that we have many of them in the Legislature,—and giving to those who are our friends to understand that we are not to be trifled with in this matter. We have met for that purpose here to-day. On behalf of the State Central Committee of that association, I would nominate the Hon. William M. Smith, of McLean, as temporary Chairman of this meeting."

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

The motion was adopted. On taking the chair, Mr. Smith said that he would not make any extended remarks. His heart was in the movement represented by this Convention, and he sympathized fully with the people in the effort now being made to free themselves of intolerable grievances. "To do this, the action of this Convention should be intelligible, that whatever expression they give to the public can be framed into a law and passed by the General Assembly, now in session. Work is the object of this Convention, and I therefore defer any further remarks at present."

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Charles E. Barney, of Bureau County, was nominated and elected as Secretary. H. W. Rinker, of Shelby, was elected Assistant Secretary.

THE CALL

which was issued under which the Convention met was then read.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

A Committee on Credentials was then raised, to consist of seven, as follows: John N. Morgan, of Henry County; G. W. McLane, of Champaign; Mac D. Richards, of Henry; W. W. Felton, of Lee; Donald McKay, of Carroll; H. W. Rinker, of Shelby, and David A. Gore, of Macoupin.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A committee to consist of five, was then raised on resolutions, as follows: A. J. Grover, of La Salle; Wm. M. Kennedy, of Lee; T. Butterworth, of Adams; W. C. Flagg, of Madison; L. F. Ross, of Fulton; H. C. Lawrence, of Warren; J. H. Bryant, of Bureau; and J. H. Rossell, of McLean.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization consisted of L. M. Smith, of Henry; James Creed, of Marion; A. Campbell, of LaSalle; A. Sykes, of Henry; R. J. Rider, of Madison; and J. J. Stipp, of Livingstone.

SPEECH OF D. W. DAME, OF CARROLL.

The business of organization having been disposed, it was suggested that the time until recess should be occupied with speeches. Mr. D. W. Dame was the first speaker. He alluded to the abuses at the Stock Yards, saying, that the recent Committee of Investigation that visited Chicago had bathed in rivers of champagne, and had come back with a certain report. Should he read the report? He made a motion toward his pocket, but audible groans in the audience stayed his hand. He did not desire to meet in conference with the legislative Committee on Railroads. He desired that they should take the responsibility themselves. If they wanted moral support, the convention would furnish it. Objection was made to the introduction of politics into the farmers' movement. He did not sympathize with the objection. His speech closed with patriotic references to the spirit of independence that produced the American revolution.

MR. HAINES, OF LAKE.

Mr. Haines was called for, and said: I did not come here to-day to make a speech, though I came here to engage in your deliberations. I may be pardoned, therefore, if I make some allusion to myself. I have had great experience. I began as a farmer, and ended as a member of the Illinois Legislature. In all that time I have seen the encroaching spirit of monopoly. It received an impetus during the dark hours of the rebellion, when our boys were engaged in fighting our battles, when our country was in trouble, and our currency was increased beyond parallel. There was more apparent wealth than ever before. Then began land-grabs and patent-right operations. When the war ended and that monopoly of labor called slavery was wiped out, I for one said it was time to begin the fight on the Northern monopolies—railroads, patent-rights, land-grabs, and Credit Mobiliers. I am a member of the Anti-Monopoly League of Lake County, and am sent here as its representative, and was elected by it to the Constitutional Convention, and once to the Legislature, and I have sympathy, therefore, with this movement, although I have been called a rebel to the Republican party, because I dared to leave it and join an anti-monopoly organization. [Applause.] I have insisted that no more of the public lands should be wasted. The Central and Northern Pacific Railroads have grabbed up all the available lands near them, and, if we desire to use them, we must pay for them at an enhanced price; in other words, buy that which ought to belong to us. They claim that the lands they own are worth $550,000,000. How did they get this amount? They robbed you and I of it. How? By owning a corrupt Congress, and the land-grabs have gone on until the lands left in the public domain are so worthless that they are no longer worth enough to convict a man of grand larceny if he should steal the whole.

But, coming nearer home, the tariff has much to do with your present condition. While 10,000,000 bushels of grain are awaiting transportation, it is a part of the law of your land that no vessel not owned in this country shall be permitted to carry it out of the country, and the tariff prevents shipbuilding in this country, and thus the grain is left on your hands. The cost of building railroads is largely increased by the tariff, and that cost must come out of your pockets. Again, the railroads are opposed to a Niagara ship canal, the improvement of the Mississippi River, and finally they opposed the improvement of the Illinois River; and why? Because it offers a practical solution, in part, of the question which engages your attention to-day, and will for all time put a stop to the burdens under which you groan, by giving a healthy transportation of grain and stock. Let your efforts be bent in the direction of opposing all forms of monopolies which control absolutely the Government to-day, and find out, if possible, the way to end them, and that will be a united effort without regard to party affiliations. Under the spacious name of party all the burdens now oppressing you were laid upon you—and them by being independent.

At 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m. in the hall of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they found 72 counties represented by 277 delegates.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as permanent officers: For President—D. W. Dame; Vice-Presidents—State-at-Large, W. C. Flagg, of Madison, E. Smith, of Bureau, with an additional Vice-President from each Congressional District, as follows: James Creed, Marion; S. L. Morgan, Livingston; W. E. Magill, Mason; T. W. McD. Richards, McHenry; C. W. Marsh, DeKalb; John D. Armstrong, LaSalle; A. N. Harris, Stark; J. H. Pickrell, Mason; A. M. Huling, Ford; Gen. W. B. Anderson, Jefferson; H. W. Bincker, Shelby; Charles Snow, Will; Thomas Hendrickson, Vermillion; W. E. Alcorn, Richland; D. A. Gore, Macoupin; R. N. Coffeen, Champaign; T. Butterworth, Adams; Joseph B. Barger, Gallatin; Gen. J. M. McConnell, Sangamon.

Secretaries—S. P. Tufts, Marion; L. R. Morris, Macon.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAME.

The new President, on being introduced to the meeting, said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me by this expression of your confidence and your partiality, and while I come to the discharge of the duties that you have assigned me, let me say that I enter into these duties with mistrust of my abilities to perform them in a manner which shall be satisfactory to you and creditable to myself. I am not a farmer that could come here and make a speech. It is not a part of my education. I assure you that, as freely as you have given me your support to come to this position of honor, I shall endeavor to preside over your deliberation as shall be to your satisfaction. I will not attempt to detain you any longer from proceeding to the business of the Convention. Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

NO INVITATIONS.

A motion by S. Smith to appoint a committee of three to invite the Governor to sit with the Convention did not prevail, a large majority voting no. A delegate remarked that the Governor knew they were there, and could come and sit with them if he chose. A motion was made by Mr. Moore, of LaSalle County, to invite the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which met the same fate.

CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following list of delegates appointed:

Vermillion County, J. Hendrickson; Logan County, John A. Hobbet; Christian County, J. P. Williams, L. Parsons, W. A. Montgomery; Macon County, D. M. Adams, B. M. Park, S. H. Swain; Knox County, Dr. A. G. Humphrey; McLean County, Henry F. Fond; Grundy County, Philip Collins, B. B. Slayson, Adam Matt, H. R. Conklin; Henry County, B. Shumway, John Wilkins, Austin Sykes, M. B. Lloyd, L. W. Crampton, J. M. Morgan; McLean County, S. J. Bane, H. B. Terrell; DeKalb County, William Patton, James Henry, Hon. J. M. Carry; Perry County, J. M. Kelly; Macon County, E. T. Wells; Iroquois County, Robert Patrick, E. L. Wright; McLean County, Hiram Buff, V. H. Porter, L. W. Taylor, S. W. King, J. D. Hartman, J. H. Rowell, George Wolfe, S. N. King; Woodford County, Isaac Snyder; Richland County, W. E. Alcorn; Champaign County, J. B. Porterfield, A. J. Burr, Jesse Meharry, Joseph Harnett, A. P. Coffeen, Thomas Wilson, O. E. Everest, Henry Wickner, G. W. McElroy; Will County, M. Haley, William H. Lanphier, S. W. Randall; Woodford County, E. T. Baldwin; Lee County, William Kennnedy, W. W. Tilton, Brown County, A. A. Hill; Bureau County, B. B. Frazer, Enos Smith, J. W. Templeton, J. H. Bryant; Woodford County, J. G. Bayne, Samuel Sturgeon, Simon McKollough; Whiteside County, William Miller; McLean County, W. G. Withrow, David Smith; Shelby County, E. Baessler, H. W. Rinker; Christian County, G. M. Adams; Piatt County, John Moffitt, J. D. Campbell, J. W. Smith; McLean County, W. W. Lowards, Henry Weekley, James Mehew, Noah Franklin, George H. Flint; Macon County, Robert Hill, J. L. Robertson, Edwin Vaughan, William Hight, William Cochran, G. W. Brook, Robert Morris, J. S. Parker; Macoupin County, Lewis Talman, D. Gore, Richard Dorsey, George Fishback, John Hugler, Michael Brown, J. T. Pennington, Moses Eldred, J. B. Lawson; Stonington, Ill., J. W. Farew; Knox County, C. Humphrey, H. Wood, G. R. Charles, A. W. Phelps, A. M. Craig; Kendall County, Lott Scofield, John Litzy; Kankakee County, William Cooper, Benjamin Lee, S. F. Hanford; Morgan County, J. B. Turner, Thomas Brown, Joseph Merton; Jefferson County, John Wildbook, W. Borg Casey; Hancock County, John S. Johnson; Iroquois County, J. B. Russell, S. B. Moffitt, A. J. Alexander, E. Rumley, A. N. Gable; Adams County, T. Butterworth; Dewitt County, D. Thompson, S. Thorp, I. Walker, Thos. Ewing, Chas. Klepsig, O. F. Geer, Jr., W. I. Gray, H. A. Bunker, Richard W. Sweeney, G. D. Small, C. H. Rabb, John Ellis; Livingston County, S. S. Morgan, Wm. Calvin, W. A. McKeighan, D. Veatch, Jas. Dunlap, J. H. Still; Fulton County, L. T. Ross, J. Casher; Rock Island County, George Allen, Henry Saddaris; Cane County, F. W. Belden; Christian County, J. W. Hunter, T. Hunter, J. N. Norris, W. D. Hoffman, W. H. Kirwood; McHenry County, J. H. Palmer, T. McD. Richards; Marshall County, J. M. W. Moore, A. P. Webber; Mason County, J. S. Townsend, W. E. Magill, R. G. Rider, A. Blunt, Joseph Silvey; Lake County, E. M. Haines; Macon County, L. R. Morse, Shaw Pease, Thomas Acorn, Jesse Lockhart, Sheldon Parks, J. H. Pickrell; Wheatland Club, W. D. Hamilton, H. C. Kaylar; Macon County, D. Stookey, J. L. Cooley, W. T. Buckett, J. B. Gorrine, P. T. Lehmar, H. P. Beech, D. S. Allen, S. Childs, Geo. G. Harsherger, J. C. Ruddick, James Litchenberger, G. W. Gabbert, B. S. Tyler; LaSalle County, J. C. Armstrong, W. H. Haldridge, J. A. Deckson, A. J. Gross, H. C. Wiley, S. H. Keelew, A. G. Robinson, James Ritchie, Enoch Spraaling, Nels Nelson, Elmer Baldwin, A. B. Moore, Delos Robinson, Thomas E. McKinley; LaSalle County Union, F. C. W. R. Mann, D. L. Hurd, Jacob Kunz, S. E. Wiley, R. H. Walker, Alexander Burlingame, S. H. Keeler, A. J. Grove, E. R. Wicks, J. T. Paine; Ogle County, J. W. Hill, James T. Cort; Mason County, John Weibbens, D. O. Goffie; Putnam, Joshua L. Mills; Champaign County, J. R. Truitt; Lawndale Grange, R. A. Hamilton; Point Pleasant Club, William Gorden, O. Coultas; Marion Township, James Kennedy; Dry Grove, E. F. Bramwell, Benjamin J. D. Rowley; Ellsworth, H. G. Vandervert; Allen Township, James E. Springer; Iroquois County, H. Vennom; Logan County, R. Corwine, Capt. Beesley, F. Joynt, Alex. Fisher; Fayette County, O. B. Irish; Jackson, Hiram Sebents; Ford County, William Noel, A. M. Huling, J. D. Kilgore, C. Jennings, N. M. Ward, A. T. Lewis; Logan County, S. M. Crow; Coles County, Harmon Gregg, Eli Dudley, John Monroe, A. Vanselow; Champaign County, A. E. Ernest, H. Michener; Sangamon County, J. McConnell. Lewis Huber: Marion County, James Creed, J. W. Jennings, S. P. Taffts, James Wilson; Clinton County, Robert Bowman; Carroll County, D. W. Dame, D. McKay; Wabash County, J. H. Kreider; Vermillion County, J. M. Abbott, A. G. Robinson, William Ray, C. Douglas, John A. Church; Tazwell County, T. Hundziker, A. W. Ball; Stark County, A. N. Harris; Schuyler County, James Borce, E. D. Wells; Peoria County, John Burdett, H. F. Irwin, W. T. Dowdall; Sangamon County, P. Warren, R. Perkins, J. B. Perkins, E. G. Nesbitt, A. B. McConnell, M. Dunlap, P. Stout, D. G. Kalb, M. K. Anderson, G. Hayes, L. Huber, M. Kundeson; Montgomery County, Henry A. Wells; Mercer County, W. C. Cole; Douglas County, J. Coffin, M. Jones.

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that we find seventy-three counties represented by 290 delegates, the names of whom are herewith reported.

NON-DELEGATES.

A discussion arose on the question of calling the roll, to ascertain who were delegates. Fears were entertained that the railroads were represented on the floor. Those who were not delegates were put upon their honor to retire. Finally the Committee on Credentials were instructed to prepare an alphabetical list of delegates, and upon all important questions the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

A motion was made to reconsider, in order that a vote might be taken by counties.

Mr. Johnson, of Hancock, said, with regard to the railroads being represented on the floor of the Convention, that, if it was judgment day, they might attempt to separate the sheep from the goats, but to-day it could not be done. They could outvote railroad officials anyway. [Cheers.]

A motion was made to lay on the table, one member remarking that, all the delegates being animated by the same sentiment, they should not fear one another.

Mr. Adams, of Christian, said his credentials had been presented, but some other person had responded. He wanted fair treatment.

The motion to reconsider was voted down, and the business of the Convention was then proceeded with.

Mr. Whiting was called upon to deliver the address announced in the programme, but did not respond.

S. M. Smith said the Governor had stated to him, on the previous day, his desire to attend the Convention. He was sorry that the vote had been passed against inviting him to attend, and he moved a reconsideration of the vote. The motion was carried, and further motion was made that Gov. Beveridge be invited to take a seat.

The amendment was made that the Railroad Commissioners should be included in the invitation. The motion, as amended, was carried.

Mr. Link, of Scott, said they had come there in order to obtain redress of their grievances. The consumers and producers were alike interested. He could feed stock and raise corn and not make a speech; but both Houses of the Legislature seemed to lack the ability to handle the question. He believed that if they could not do it, and the people could not supply the remedy, they were not capable of self-government. [Cheers.]

Mr. Ronsaler, of Shelby, moved as a substitute that all the State officers be invited to participate in the labors of the Convention.

John Williams of Henry, moved a resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Government of the United States build a ship canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi River, and also a feeder from Dixon, on the Rock River, to intersect said canal at or near Sheffield.

A motion to lay on the table was carried.

The Convention refused to invite the State officers.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and invite them to take seats in the Convention, against much opposition. S. M. Smith, of Henry; D. Mckay, of Carroll, and Willard C. Flagg, of Madison, were appointed such committee.

SPEECH OF GOV. BEVERIDGE.

The Governor, when presented to the Convention by the President, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I shall ask your indulgence at this time, for the reason that I am suffering intensely from a neuralgic headache. Yet I will endeavor to say a few words to this Convention. There are in this State a great many interests. There is the producing interest, the manufacturing and the trades interest; the commercial interest, the professional interest, and the transportation interest. After considering the whole question, I have come to the solemn conviction that it is the duty of the Executive of this State to be the Governor not of any one of all these interests, but of the entire interests of the great people of this State of Illinois. The interests should all be nourished and fostered, should all be regulated and protected by law, but these interests should subserve each other, working for each other's good, and, as a people, we cannot afford that one interest shall be built up to the detriment or destruction of any other interest. I see before me the representatives of one interest, the producing interest, but I recognize the fact that the producing interest in all lands, and especially in this Prairie State, the richest country on God's green earth, is the grandest and noblest interest asking for our protection, our fostering, and our care. [Applause.] A large proportion of the people of this State are engaged in production, in cultivating the soil, in bringing out from our rich prairie soil the richness placed there by the Creator, and it will always be the case in this State that the farming interest, the productive interest will be the largest in the State. But, gentlemen, we can't get along without other interests. We cannot well get along without the professional interest, and yet I know we sometimes think that lawyers do not amount to much; but if the lawyers do not amount to much, when we get sick we like to have the doctor; and if we do not care much about Sunday, when we are about to die we like to have a preacher. Now, these professional interests must be preserved. The manufacturing interests must not be crippled. The commercial interest must not be crippled, and the transportation or the railroad interest must not be abolished. Now, as a producing class, we cannot get along without railroads. They are two great interests which must subserve each other. Take away from the State the railroads of the State, and where will the producing interest go to? On the other hand, the railroad interests cannot get along without the producing interest. Let every farmer in this State cease producing; let him go to other States and other countries; let them cease cultivating the soil, and what interests would the railroads have in occupying their lines of track over the prairies? These two interests must go together, hand in hand, working for each other's good and each other's benefit. Now, having said so much, I recognize this fact that the railroad interests of this State, or the railroads of this State, are exacting of the producing class, and of the commercial, the professional and the manufacturing classes, extortionate rates for passenger and freight tariffs. [Cheers.] I recognize the fact that this great interest, wielding a capital of nearly $250,000,000 of capital, if not more, as a unit, readily combining all its powers and all its forces, is exacting of the people of this State too much money, making too many discriminations. Then, what I wish to say to this Convention, is that where you make this war upon railroads do not make it upon them to abolish them, but make your war to bring them within the subjection of the Legislature, of the law of the land. [Cheers and cries, "That is what we want; we want no more."] Now, while I have my views upon this question, yet I have not studied it so much as many of you. Every man has his views, and I have sometimes thought that because every man has his own peculiar views, is one reason why we do not come to any result. We all admit that such exactions take place on the part of railroads, but the question is, how to reach the desired end; how to relieve the people of the State from the great burdens imposed upon them by the railway corporations of the State. There is thrust in our face from time to time the Dartmouth College decision; there is thrust in our face the argument that the granting of charters to these corporations is a contract between the people of the State and corporations of the United States, and cannot be impaired. Well, now it may be so. I cannot tell, neither can you tell, what our Courts will hold to, but I predict that the time is coming, and I want you to be patient; it won't come this afternoon, it won't come next week, it won't come this year, it won't perhaps in five years; not come, perhaps, till after a struggle of a quarter of a century, but the time is coming, if you are as determined and persistent in your efforts as you are enthusiastic to-day, and have been, I say the time is coming when public opinion will mold the character of our courts, and compel them to reverse that decision in the Dartmouth College case. [Cheers.] I say that time is coming when our courts will not hold that these charters are a contract between the people of this State and the corporations, but they will hold that they are, in my opinion, but mere grants of power which enable them to contract in getting the road-bed, enable them to contract in furnishing means of transportation, to enable them to contract with you in carrying your freight and your persons, and that that amount of power can and must be controlled by the Legislature giving that power. I say the time is coming when our courts will hold that the creature is not greater than the creator—[cheers]—That the corporations created by law are not greater than the Legislature that created them; that these corporations, called in one sense persons, are not more sacred in their vested rights than are the vested rights of you or me, of rights given to me by the great God himself. Now, the question of legislation upon the subject is a very difficult one. An Honorable gentleman told me this morning he was in the Legislature of four or five years ago, under the old Constitution, and he came down here thinking he could fix the whole matter in half a day, but he admitted to me that the question was the most difficult he had ever known. Now, it may be thought among farmers throughout the country that it is a very easy matter to legislate on this question. You all know about what you want. You want a reduction of tariffs. You want railroads to be compelled to cease their discriminations, but how to frame a law that will reach the question; how to frame a law that will stand the test of the courts, is the question now before the Legislature. I think it has puzzled their brains a good deal. I don't wish to say anything disparagingly to the members of this Legislature. I believe that it is as honest and intelligent a Legislature as ever met in this hall. I believe they intend as earnestly to do their duty as any Legislature that ever met in this hall. I believe they are disposed to meet the wishes of their constituents and to give to them the relief that they ask. I do not come here to charge this Legislature with corruption and with indolence, or anything of that kind. I believe that they intend to grandly and manfully discharge their duty, so that when they go home they can hear, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

I hesitate a little in expressing any opinion on this legislation in this place. I do not wish to say anything here to influence these men in the performance of their duty, but I will venture a single remark. [The speaker read the following extracts from the State Constitution, Section 15 of Article 11.]

The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses, and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads of the State, and force such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

Sec. 12 of Article 11 of the Constitution says:

And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing a reasonable maximum of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in the State.

I ask this question: Does this language, in the form of a constitution, agreed to and ratified by the people of the State, confer upon the Legislature any more power than it had under the common law? If it does not confer upon them any more power than they had under the common law, then this language amounts to nothing. They had the right under the old Constitution, and without any provision in the Constitution to legislate upon this subject. They had the right to impose penalties for unjust discriminations. Now, my view of these two articles in the Constitution is this: That it was the intention of the Constitution-makers—and I think the language of the Constitution will bear me out in that interpretation—to give to the Legislature the power to say what was a reasonable maximum rate for passenger and tariff rates, and also to say what was unjust discrimination and extortion on the part of the railroad corporations, and that when they said that the courts of the State were bound by the decision of the Legislature, the courts could not go behind the law to inquire into the fact whether the rate fixed by the Legislature was reasonable or not. A court could not go behind this declaration of the Legislature, but they intended to give to this Legislature the power to say what was reasonable and what was not reasonable; to say what was just and what was an unjust discrimination and what was an extortion, and not leave it for the courts to determine that fact; and I want to see a law passed by this General Assembly that will bring this question fairly and squarely before the courts, and compel them to meet the issue right there. [Applause.] But whether the courts will sustain that legislation or not I don't know; but this I do know, that the people of this State, who have taken up this battle against railroads, will never be satisfied until that point is reached, and further I know that it is the interest of the railroads, as well as the interest of every man in the State of Illinois, that that question should be decided, and decided at any early day, because as long as the contest goes on railroads will feel uneasy; every branch of industry will feel uneasy; but when it is settled, if it is settled, that the Legislature has power to control the railroads, then such legislation will bring them to proper subjection, and will at the same time protect their rights in the courts. Decide the contrary, the people must settle down and take the condition of things as they are. [Cries of "I don't believe we will. Never, never; no, sir."] I am not yet through. I say you will settle down and take things as they are, or change and modify the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] That will be easy. I cannot here advocate revolutionary doctrine, not as Chief Executive of this State, but it is the legitimate property of the people of this State, and the people of the United States, in a constitutional way to amend or revise their fundamental law [a voice: "That's so"], and if the Constitution established by our forefathers in their wisdom, on this day of progress and civilization, stands in the way of the progress of this great American people, then this people will in the future, as they have in the past, in their wisdom make such amendments to that Constitution as to them is meet, just, and proper. [Applause. A voice, "A twenty-five years' job."] I desire now to say a few words in regard to my personal feelings on this question. I will say that my sympathies are with this movement. I will say that I have appointed a Railroad Commission who are representatives of the farming interests of the State, who have no interests whatever in railroads, nor to my knowledge in any corporation. I will say that they are men that mean business—men that mean work, and they understand this; that if they do not do their work as Railroad Commissioners of this State, they must do my bidding or get out of the way, and give place to men that will do the work thoroughly. [Applause.] I am aware that there are a great many difficulties in the way of the Executive, and in the way of this Commission, but I will speak for myself, and gather all the light and knowledge I can from all sources around me. Learning as I best may my duty, getting all the information I can, I shall, from such information, come to my convictions of duty, and, having once formed my opinion as to what is my duty on this and all questions, I shall faithfully, conscientiously, without fear, favor, or affection, go forward in the discharge of all my duty, and leave the results of my work to the considerate judgment of the people of the State of Illinois and all mankind.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention.

Mr. Wilkins, of Henry, moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Gov. Palmer to invite him to address the meeting. The motion was carried, and the following committee was appointed: Wilkins, of Henry; John H. Bryant, of Bureau, and Miller, of Whiteside.

Maj. Kelly, of Perry, moved that steps be taken looking toward the appointment of State Associations.

Mr. Smith explained the position of affairs, and the motion fell through.

J. W. Curry, of DeKalb, offered a series of resolutions passed by the Squaw Grove Farmers' Club, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Vadalen, of Coles, also offered a series of resolutions passed by club meetings in his district, which were referred.

EX-GOV. PALMER

then addressed the Convention. He was received with considerable applause. He said the fact that the farmers of Illinois had at last determined to assemble in convention was one of very great significance, and deserved to be remembered in the history of the State as an event of the highest possible significance. They were aware that it was a fault common to mankind, and particularly one of the inhabitants of their own State, to devote a great deal of thought to subjects of little immediate importance. This was well illustrated by the delivery during the struggle in Tennessee of a sermon by a preacher on the idolatry of the Jews, when the interests of the whole Southwest were in the balance. For one, he trusted the people of the State of Illinois had passed beyond this position, and were prepared to speak and act on questions of vital importance, rather than spend their time in discussing the question of idolatry of the Jews. What, then, was the question that interested them all over the State? He read in the newspapers that the farmers, the producers of the State, were meeting in convention and discussing questions that interested them. They are complaining of their burdens; that they are not receiving the legitimate reward of their labors, and the evidence is so abundant that there is no doubt of the truth of the complaints made. The farms throughout the State were literally teaming with the products of the field. Providence appeared to have smiled upon them. Their labors had been rewarded abundantly, and yet the farmers complained? What was the cause? Why was it that the country was not prosperous? It was because of their produce. They were compelled to give to others too large a proportion of what was earned. Others wanted their property and they needed their money. There was an exchange necessary, and for this railways were needed. They could no longer depend on wagons or rivers. Indeed the latter were to some extent an obstruction of transportation. It was only a question whether the railways, being superior to oxen, were also superior to the owners of the oxen. [Cheers]. The question was changed. The antagonism was not now between the ox-cart and the railway, but between the manager of the railway, and the men who made the railway, and paid taxes for their support. The struggle had been forced upon them, not by their will, nor by that of the railroads, but by events over which they had control. The present was one of the great crises in the history of the country, and in attempting to meet it, they must expect to encounter difficulties. The question was, would they or could they encounter successfully those difficulties? They were told that they could not, because they had surrendered the control of the railroads for all time. The railroads claimed that they had acquired vested rights, and so forth. He would warn them of the worship of words. Words exercised a great control over their actions, but as the phrase "divine right of Kings" had been swept away, so also must in time be swept away this other fragment of the vested rights of railroads, placing them above all power of the people and of the people's Legislature. The only question was, what are the rights of railroad corporations? They have a right to condemn land and build the road. To say that they can go beyond the limits of justice in making these charges is to say that you can give them rights. No individual can have and take property in a despotic manner. The Legislature has no such power, and it can create no such power. The people should realize that in free government there is no government superior to the people themselves. No people were ever oppressed for any great length of time after they had combined to resist. When it is understood that people will not submit, their despotism is at an end. People must determine what is right under their own conviction and laws. The laws must be submitted to until they were changed. Constitutions are made for the people, and not the people for the constitutions. When speaking to the people, we are not embarrassed by constitutions and laws, for if they are not good they must be changed as soon as possible. The people should move against the railroads with the plea that they had power over them, and could enforce their rights. What can be done toward the railways? They are highways. Certain persons have been allowed to manage them, who are simply public agents. They were subject to the State, as other public agents are subject to the control of the commonwealth. Who are the managers of the railways? The President and General Superintendent live along the line of the railroads, and are properly supposed to be controlled by local and State laws; but the railway stocks are owned by jobbers, who manipulate the business of the road to suit themselves. The stocks must be taken out of the hands of the jobbers. It can be done by repealing the laws that make the stocks personal property. Make them as permanent as the railroads. The management of the railways of Illinois is practically carried on outside of the State. It is controlled by the persons in Wall street, who buy and sell the stocks. The stock should be divested of this commercial character. There should be registers of stock, and other means should be adopted to prevent it from being watered. The Constitutional Convention made provisions for such action as this. The General Assembly of Illinois will declare that the railways are highways, and provide some means by which persons living along the line could build, own, and put cars of their own on the roads; a great deal of the present trouble would be removed. We are in the infancy of the railroad system. Twenty years from this time tracks will be indefinitely multiplied. There are already in Illinois over 6,000 miles of railroad track, and in a score of years the number will be quadrupled. To-day, a single man can sit down in Philadelphia or in New York, and, controlling thousands of miles of railroad, can raise beef a dollar in price, and wheat, corn, pork, and all other farm products in the same proportion. The speaker at this point dramatically imitated the clicking of the telegraph. A capitalist said, not long ago, that he thought the end of all this would be communism and the destruction of property. This is not the first time that property has been said to be in danger. Two thousand millions of slave property was once said to be endangered, and it must not be disturbed. And the question was constantly kept before us. The result is, three or four hundred of them voted here yesterday. Let the people remember that they must always accomplish what they desired through representatives, whom they must try. If they wanted their representatives true to them, they should be true themselves. Legislators would never be more earnest, more zealous, more honest, than their constituents. We should have confidence in our Government. The institutions are never in advance of the people who create them. The speaker believed the Governor, the Legislature, and the Judiciary were trying to do all that they could to solve the present difficulty. But these departments need urging and punching. They will work all the better for it.

THE "SALARY GRABBERS" DENOUNCED.

The following resolution was offered by L. R. Morse, and was adopted by an overwhelming vote, but one "no" being recorded against it:

Resolved, That, without regard to politics or party ties, we do most emphatically place the seal of our condemnation upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State who, by their votes, increased their own pay to $7,500 per annum, and a bonus of $5,000 for services already rendered; and we further condemn the President of the United States for signing the bill by which they were enabled to realize the increased pay, and his own salary increased $25,000 per annum.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented their report, as follows:

Resolved, By the farmers of Illinois, in mass meeting assembled,

First—That the chartered monopolies not regulated and controlled by law have proved in that respect detrimental to the public prosperity, corrupting in their management, and dangerous to Republican institutions.

Second—The railways of the world, except in those countries where they have been held under the strict regulation and supervision of the Government, have proved themselves of as arbitrary extortion and opposed to free institutions and free commerce between the States as the feudal Barons of the Middle Ages.

Third—That we hold, declare, and resolve, that this despotism which defies our laws, plunders our shippers, impoverishes our people, and corrupts our Government shall be subdued and made to subserve the public interest at whatever cost.

Resolved, That we believe the State did not and could not confer any of its sovereign power upon any corporation, and that now is the most favorable time to settle the question, so that it may never be hereafter misunderstood, that a State cannot create a corporation it cannot thereafter control.

Resolved, That in view of the present extortions, we look with alarm upon the future of one interest, which can combine in the hands of a few men a capital of nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in our own State, and four thousand millions of dollars in our Union, and we believe it essential to the prosperity of all classes, that this contest continue until those corporations acknowledge the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That we regard it as the undoubted power and the imperative duty of the Legislature to pass laws fixing reasonable rates for freight and passengers, without classification of roads, and that we urge upon our General Assembly the passage of such laws.

Resolved, That the existing statute providing for a classification of railroads, with a view to adjusting a tariff of charges according to gross amount of earnings, is a delusion and a snare, and is so framed that the railroads are able to classify themselves, and that it ought to be carefully modified or repealed.

Resolved, That in-as-much as the Supreme Court has clearly pointed out the way to reach the unjust discriminations made by the railroads of this State, we

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE COURTS.

End of the Fertilizing Case---The Bill Against Hyde Park Dismissed.

Interesting Summary of the Whole of the Business Yesterday Transacted.

Bill Wray Tried in the Criminal Court for Assault with Intent to Kill.

Bankruptcy Accounts Filed--Record of New Suits.

The argument on the motion to quash the writ in the Klokke case was heard by Judge Williams, in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning. There were about 100 people present.

The City Attorney said the proceeding was commenced some time ago, upon an application made for leave to file an information, the application being made in the relation of Mr. E. F. C. Klokke, in the nature of a quo warranto, against Messrs. Mason and Wright, who were alleged to be unlawfully exercising the duties of Police Commissioners. Notice was served upon them, and they appeared by counsel, and the Court decided that the proper practice was first to issue a rule to show why leave should not be granted. Thereupon the matter was postponed, and an attempt made to show cause why they should not be removed by affidavit, and upon a final hearing, leave was refused, and no appeal was prayed. Subsequently, another petition was filed for leave to file an information in the relation of Mr. Klokke alone, against only one of the defendants—Mr. Wright. The practice of the Court seemed to be that a rule to show cause should first issue; and that practice he believed to be correct. After stating the "points" set up in Mr. Klokke's second affidavit, all of which have been given in THE TRIBUNE, the City Attorney said the ex-Commissioner neglected to state that, upon the resignation of Commissioner Beim, in the fall of 1872, he (Klokke) was appointed by the Mayor of Chicago, and confirmed by the Common Council, and qualified as Police Commissioner under the appointment; and that he was in office at the time the election last fall was held. There was some doubt about the legality of electing Police Commissioners at that time, it being believed by some that the office of Police Commissioner was thereafter to be filled by the Mayor, and neither the City nor County Clerk gave notice that Police Commissioners were to be voted for.

The motion before the Court was to quash the writ, first, for want of jurisdiction over the subject-matter. He supposed it would be said, if the Criminal Court had jurisdiction, it was because the case was criminal in its nature. The Supreme Court of Illinois had decided both ways, and although there was no difference as to whether this was a criminal or civil proceeding, it seemed to him, upon principle, there would be no doubt about which it was. The inquiry sought to establish the respective rights of Klokke and Wright, and there was nothing in the case that partook of a criminal character, unless it was the power of the Court to impose a fine. In the case of Ensinger vs. the People, 47th Ill., 385, the Supreme Court passed upon the question, conclusively, and the Criminal Court could only acquire jurisdiction upon the supposition that this was a criminal or quasi criminal proceeding.

The second point he made was that the writ was improvidently issued; that a rule to show cause should have been granted; and he cited in support of his position a case in 4th Cowen, 106, in which the quo warranto ground was thoroughly traveled over; Selwin's ni si prius, Sec. 2, 1,161; Tidd's practice, volume 2, 947; second Jones', 12th Pennsylvania, 365, 369, 372.

The third point was that the subject matter had already been determined by the Court in the former proceeding. While the Court would not take judicial knowledge of judgments rendered in other cases, yet, it seemed to him, the Court would take cognizance of anything that had been done in the Circuit Court of Cook County in relation to the matter. The same inquiry was made formerly as now, with a view of determining the rights of the respective parties.

The affidavit of Klokke concluded with an averment that his only object in commencing the proceeding was to test the right of the Mayor to remove him from office. The Court should keep in mind that he went into office by virtue of the Mayor's appointment. It might be true that he continued in office by virtue of the election, but that fact did not appear in the record. If a rule to show cause was made, it would undoubtedly appear, because it was an important fact in the consideration of the question.

His fourth point was, that the affidavit filed in support of the petition was not sufficient. It alleged, among other things, and with considerable confidence, that the Mayor had no sufficient reasons for removing Klokke from office. The reasons required by law were sent to the Common Council. The Mayor was empowered with the duty of determining whether the Commissioners were efficient or not, and, from the statement of facts in the affidavit, was certainly justified in removing the relator from office.

The City Attorney then proceeded to discuss the manner of preferring charges against the Superintendent of Police, claiming that the Board of Police had acted wrongfully, and in defiance of the rules prescribed in the charter.

His last reason, which he considered conclusive, was that the writ issued should have been made returnable at the next term of the Court. He called the attention of the Court to Gross' Statutes 533 (the quo warranto act), and to the practice act in the session laws of 1871 and 1872, page 338.

Mr. Goudy had understood that the motion was to quash the information. If only the writ was involved, the question of proper return was alone to be considered. He read from Gross' statutes, 533, to show that the writ was returnable at the same term of the Court. The Supreme Court, in the 44th Ill., 458, had decided that it was not sufficient to bring a party into court to give notice of the application for leave to file the information, but that it was necessary to issue a writ, under the seal of the Court, to be served on the party. The Supreme Court had construed the quo warranto act, and said that the Court should fix a day in the term, and order the summons to be returned on that day. It was claimed that the law had been amended, but there was nothing in the act of 1872, which had been quoted, in regard to the time the summons should be made returnable.

With reference to the jurisdiction of the Court, he said *that* was fixed by Sec. 26 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State. It was contended by the City Attorney that this was not a criminal, but a civil proceeding. He referred the Court to a case in the 47th Illinois, where the Supreme Court decided that it was not a criminal proceeding; in the case of Dunley vs. The People, 11th Illinois, it was held to be a quasi criminal proceeding. This decision had been reaffirmed several times.

It was really a question of practice, and the true question for consideration was what is the practice in Illinois? Notice had been given that leave would be asked to file the information, and two days elapsed before it was filed, by permission of the Court, on the ex parte affidavit of the relator. That was the usual practice in all the courts in this State. Judge Gary had decided that the other course—issuing a writ to show cause first—was proper, but the counsel deemed the one he had pursued to accord with the practice. There had been no other proceeding. There was an essential distinction between the present and former proceeding, and the first was not a bar by any means. The refusal of the Court to allow the information to be filed was not such a determination of the question as to preclude final judgment. He did not think an appeal would lie in such a proceeding.

It was said that the Mayor had legal power, under the act of July 1, 1872, to remove Klokke and appoint his successor. He claimed that that law was unconstitutional, and therefore void, conferring no power whatever upon the Mayor. He called attention to Sec. 22 of Art. 4 of the State Constitution, and urged that no local or special laws could be passed by the Legislature. The Mayor's act applied to a municipality, and was therefore local in its character. It was special, because it was enacted to remain in force for a limited time—two years. It was not only contrary to the Constitution, but to the principles of government as established in this country, conferring power which had never before been granted to a single executive of the Mayor's rank in this country. It was a matter of serious doubt whether it would be upheld by the Supreme Court.

No such officer as Commissioner of the Board of Police was mentioned in the act. The City Attorney claimed that the Board of Police was organized under the city charter, or an amendment thereto, but he took issue upon that point. They were county officers in reality, exercising jurisdiction outside as well as inside the city. Hence the Criminal Court of the county had jurisdiction in the case.

The counsel asserted if what was alleged by the Board against Washburn were true, they did perfectly right in suspending him.

All he asked was an opportunity to prosecute the suit in order to determine the rights of the respective parties. The only way the people could be made to believe that right had been done, and that the law was as the Mayor claimed, would be for the Supreme Court to pass upon and conclusively settle the question. The Mayor's advisers ought to facilitate a decision, and not interfere with the settlement.

The Corporation Counsel replied to Mr. Goudy's argument, paying particular attention to the question of practice, and quoting authorities to show that the suit should have been made returnable on the first day of the next term. The Practice act of 1872 had changed the old rule, and the relator had failed to conform to it. He disputed the jurisdiction of the Court under the quo warranto act, claiming that the proceeding was civil. Mr. Goudy's argument about the unconstitutionality of the Mayor's act was simply ridiculous. If the spirit of "bummerism" was the spirit of the Constitution, he would agree with Mr. Goudy that the Mayor's act was contrary to it, because it was calculated to repress everything of the kind.

Mr. Goudy had omitted to state one thing: Klokke was elected by the people, and received a commission from the Governor, and claimed to hold the office by virtue of the election and qualification under the commission.

Mr. Tuley replied that the Mayor's act did away with an election for that office, and the question had been decided by Judge Gary, who held that the election was invalid.

The Court said he would examine the authorities, and notify the counsel when he would deliver his opinion.

THE FERTILIZING CASE AT AN END.

The case of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. The Hyde Park authorities is at an end, and the delicate allusions to the odoriferous peculiarities of the Company's works, and hints at attar of roses and Jockey Club must cease, until once more a chance will be afforded by the case appearing on appeal before the Supreme Court. Yesterday morning, to all appearances, and in the opinion of both counsel, the case would drag along for a couple of days longer. More witnesses were brought to the stand, among the most important being a Mr. Storer, a mechanical engineer, and the proprietor of forty-nine patents for inventions, most of which have reference to the inodorous drying of the offal and refuse of slaughter-yards and packing-houses. He, too, gave evidence that the thing was practically possible, stating that in a long, revolving cylinder, through which was injected a flame burning at 2,500 degrees of heat, he in an hour dried eight tons of wet material. To create the flame, he blows very finely-pulverized coal over a fire.

Mr. Edwards, yet another man with a drier, whose business card bore testimony that he was Superintendent of the Union Machine Company, Meriden, Conn., gave a description of his method of converting offal into fertilizer, just happened in accidentally and added his little testimony to the accumulating mass. Then the rosy face of Mr. Wahl, a man to whom the terms scent and stench are synonymous, appeared at the Company's request to testify to the general good health of people engaged in the work. He acknowledged that the good health of such people astonished him. He had been, he said, in the evil-smelling business all his life, and weighs at present 200 pounds. He stated that he had at times smelled the Fertilizing Company's works in Chicago.

One or two other witnesses appeared, when His Honor rendered judgment, the substance of which was that it was clear that there were processes by which such work as that engaged in by the Northwestern Fertilizing Company could be carried on without causing offense, that it was in the Company's power to reduce the offense, which they had failed to do, and that they were at present engaged in a business which their charter did not allow of. He then dismissed the case, for want of equity, the plaintiffs appealing, which appeal will continue the injunction.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Booth's Court the case of Courtney v. the R. C. Bishop, of Chicago, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,070.24, defendants moving for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

Considerable interest was occasioned in a case for false imprisonment which was brought by one Thomas, a real estate agent, against one Pottle. Several real estate transactions had been carried on by Thomas for Pottle, one result of which was that the former was brought before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of larceny. The charge was not sustained, and Thomas commenced the present suit, laying his damages at $5,000. The evidence was partly heard, when leave was granted plaintiff to amend narr, and the case was continued.

The case of Vandoren & Foote was begun, in which the plaintiff, a carpenter, seeks from the defendant, a contractor, who employed him, $2,080 damages for work for one year from the 1st of March, 1871, to the same date 1872. The trial was continued.

In Judge Tree's Court, the whole day was consumed in trying the suit of J. W. Pollard v. Michael Joseph and William Conley for trespass. The plaintiff is a stone-cutter, and before the fire he leased from Mrs. Mary Conley a piece of ground upon which he raised a frame building wherein he carried on the business of manufacturing stone-cutters' tools. Repenting of her bargain, Mrs. Conley tried to persuade her tenant to yield up his right, which he declined to do. An alleged attempt at incendiarism did not diminish his firmness, and he one day came home to find that the defendants were demolishing his place and its contents. The work they finished with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The jury brought in a verdict for $1,600, when defendants moved for a new trial.

In Judge Rogers' Court Anna Maria Opshal sued Martina Oleson for $5,000, for damage done to her effects by the latter's emissaries, and for the disturbance they created at her house. Mrs. Opshal had, in the capacity of tenant, gone behind in her rent, and Mr. Oleson sent a Constable to her house to secure chattels enough to cover the back payments. On arriving there, the Constable, who mentioned, en passant, that he never got paid for his service, found the doors and windows barred and barricaded. He invested it, however, and after a sharp skirmish, which caused considerable excitement, the fortress surrendered unconditionally. Then the household effects were removed, and the offense committed which, in the opinion of the jury, was only to be condoned by a payment of $350 damages.

In Swett v. Merrill the plaintiff sought $500 damages for a breach of contract. He purchased from defendant a quantity of ice, which, he alleged, was not of the quality contracted for. The evidence was partly heard, when plaintiff was non-suited.

Another case of breach of contract was brought by Klein et al. against Platter & Ghormley. Plaintiffs aver that they purchased, on contract, from defendants, a quantity of dried apples, but defendants deny the existence of any contract. The trial was continued, and will be concluded this morning.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Charles Degenhardt v. George A. Bender, Henry Ostermann, John Paul, and Mathein, a suit on promissory notes, occupied the whole day. The defendants are members of a voluntary military association called the "First Regiment of Illinois National Guards," a name under which any one might be proud to march to glory, and they, as the Committee representing the regiment, leased from the "Germania and Concordia Mænnerchor" the North Market Hall, from the 8th of September, 1871, to the 1st of January, 1872, paying therefor $200 cash, and notes which, with accrued interest, amount at present to about $1,000. The defendants plead that the hall was not, when surrendered to them, in a fit condition, that on its destruction by fire a month subsequent to the occupation by them, no substitute was provided, and that they cannot be sued individually for a debt assumed by them for a body of which they are members. The jury sealed a verdict which will be opened this morning.

In the case of Harris v. the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned with $135 damages.

In the County Court, in the case of Carrie Belle Macallister, a grant of guardianship was made to Alice Macallister on a bond of $8,000, to be approved.

In the Superior Court, Jeremiah B. Bowles has brought action in assumpsit against the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, for $2,000, for the loss by the Company of household effects entrusted to them by plaintiff at Worcester, Mass., for delivery at Grand Junction, Iowa.

In the Superior Court, Cornelia P. Russell yesterday filed a bill of complaint against James W. Davidson, Nicholas P. Iglehart, A. Patterson, and Samuel J. Walker. Plaintiff's father was the owner of real estate in the City of Chicago known as Canalport, which he mortgaged and conveyed to the Government. In this property his mother, Cornelia Russell, had a right of dower which she agreed to relinquish to Nicholas P. Iglehart, of Evanston, who had become owner of the land, on condition that Iglehart paid her husband $10,000, of which $4,000 was to be a cash payment, and the remainder to be settled by a conveyance of lots of Canalport real estate. This agreement was never carried out. Later on, his father executed on the back of the agreement an assignment thereof to James W. Davidson, as security for a 90 days loan of $500, which was not paid. Subsequently the property suffered several changes of proprietor, and is now held by the defendants, from whom the plaintiff seeks to regain it in a suit in equity.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Wray was charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, one Condon, in the month of October last. The case at the time made quite a stir, and some little interest has since been aroused by the difficulty of procuring the chief witness to aid in the prosecution. His brother, John Condon, however, who saw the whole of the affray, takes his place, and with his evidence and that of the other witnesses, the State's Attorney hopes to make a case. J. C. testifies to his having seen the blow and to having removed from prisoner's hand a revolver. Prisoner and his brother wrestled, and the former went under. An attempt was made by the State's Attorney to induce witness to state that his brother was bought off, but the Court ruled it out. Another witness, Clark by name, testified to the firing which took place, and produced in proof the hat which he wore on the occasion, through the rim of which the ball passed. The sight of the hole produced a profound sensation in Court. The case was continued until this morning. The prisoner was defended by E. W. Evans and F. W. Tourtellotte.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

F. C. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, filed, yesterday, an account showing cash on hand 1st March last, $41,119.85; amount received since, $1,823.98; paid since, $4,823.33; cash on hand on 1st April, $38,320.50.

Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, filed yesterday an account showing cash on hand on 1st March last, $48,467.69; received since, $1,369.97; paid since, $1,328.50; balance on hand, $48,509.16.

In the matter of James Smith at the first meeting of creditors yesterday, before Register Hibbard, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

There was an examination in the matter of F. S. Winslow.

An injunction was yesterday issued in the matter of the Lyon Ruffler Company, restraining the sale of the Company's property until the further order of Court.

Proceedings in the matter of M. L. Ettinger et al. were yesterday dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

An order that the Marshal sell the property of the bankrupt Robert B. Henry was yesterday made.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court Thomas J. Chambers brings suit against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for breaking plaintiff's leg.

Louisa M. Faviman, in the same court, sues, for a similar amount, the Goodrich Transportation Company, for trespass, in that she was assaulted and robbed on board the company's steamer.

In the case of John Gwynn against the schooner Bigler, the arguments are concluded and taken under advisement, as are also those in the case of Augustus Carrie v. The Schooner Dolphin.

Mr. Herbert B. Johnson is admitted as an attorney in both courts.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,896—Jeremiah D. Bowles v. Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,897—James Kelly v. Henry Potwin; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,898—Appeal. 42,899—Robert Elwell v. Joel Bullard; assumpsit, $1,500. 42,900—Louis Brozolora v. J. P. Koons; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,901—Cornelius P. Russell v. James W. Davidson, Nicholas P. Igelhart, Ayre Patterson, and Samuel J. Walker; bill to declare title. 42,902—Albert H. Simmons v. W. C. Caplin; affidavit in attachment, $400. 42,903—Arthemise v. Jean Alexandre Moreau; divorce on ground of drunkenness and ill-treatment. 42,904—Geo. B. Skink v. Geo. A. Chambers; appeal. 42,905—The Paltz & Walkley Company v. Lot C. Whitford and John Doe; assumpsit, $500. 42,906—John J. Lahr v. Jacob Mohr; assumpsit, $500. 42,907—Cook County Land Company v. Sam Sharples; assumpsit, $1,761.68. 42,908—Dennis Keating v. Charles G. E. Prussing; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,343—Robert Tarrant v. The Gowen Marble Company; assumpsit, $2,800. 6,344—James Leyden v. John M. Stapleton; assumpsit, $800. 6,345—Silas Dutton v. F. S. Round; assumpsit, $700. 6,346—Patrick Myott v. John O'Leary; trespass, $5,000. 6,347—Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company v. Balback Smelting and Refining Company, Stephen T. Lunt, David Preston, Samuel A. Kean, Frederick W. Crosby, and James Payne; trespass on the case, $3,000. 6,348—Heinrich Henisath v. J. Lewis and G. Lewis; appeal. 6,349—Appeal. 6,350—Appeal. 6,351—Appeal. 6,352—Appeal. 6,353—Appeal. 6,354—John T. Burnell et al., under firm name of Waite, Burnell, Huggins & Co., v. Albert H. Hovey and John F. Nichols, under firm name of Hovey & Nichols; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,355—Second National Bank of Chicago v. Leonard Ingalls; assumpsit, $500. 6,356—Clarence A. Staples v. John Charters v. John Charters, Henry C. Collins, and M. A. Scarborough; bill for accounting. 6,357—David Rundle v. R. S. Alexander; action of trover, $10,000. 6,358—Clark & Raffen v. Wm. Speight; appeal. 6,359—W. D. French v. Peter O'Hellstrone; appeal. 6,360—Isaac Graveson and Wm. Graveson v. Laban S. Major, Benjamin E. Gallays, Henry A. Bailing, and others; mechanic's lien, $758.42.

TO BE MADE AVAILABLE.

A Scheme on Foot to Bring the Special Police of the City Under the Control of the Police Board.

The Board of Police have under consideration a very important matter,—that of organizing the special or "preventive" policemen, so that they will be available in cases of emergency,—and devoted yesterday afternoon to a discussion of the feasibility of the plan. The originator of the scheme is President Mason, who warmly advocates, without, however, making a favorable impression upon the member from Bridgeport. At least 500 men are now acting as special policemen, and inasmuch as the charter requires them to act in conjunction with the regular force when called upon, it is proper that they should be in a condition to do so when their services are required. Commissioner Wright coincides with the views of President Mason, who desires thorough organization, and monthly reports from the officers of the "preventive police," in regard to the number of men on duty, and their reliability. Commissioner Sheridan favors the scheme, but opposes organization, because he considers it impracticable. "Organize," said he, "when they are needed." In other words, if a riot is progressing, "call the preventive police to the police headquarters, and lose an hour or two in giving them instructions what to do, and teaching them how to do it." A plan of organization has been submitted to Superintendent Washburn for revision and suggestions, and definite action will probably be taken within two weeks. The matter at present is in a crude shape, and hence the Board declined to allow the proposition to be published. In view of the likelihood of strikes among the workmen during the approaching building season, the organization of the special police is an excellent idea. It would place at the disposal of the authorities nearly 1,000 men—a sufficient number to disperse any crowd that might assemble for unlawful purposes. The knowledge that this number of officers were available, and could be called out in a short time, will have a good effect on those turbulent workmen who desire to interfere with non-union craftsmen.

Incident in a Railway Car.

From the Toledo Commercial.

A few days, since as a passenger train bound eastward over the Michigan Southern Division of the L. S. & M. S. Railway was between Hillsdale and this city, quite an excitement was created in the ladies' car, as follows: Upon one side of the car, and sitting alone, was a German of good Teutonic proportions; while upon the other side sat a tall, dark-complexioned, full-whiskered American. The car was well filled, and the tall gentleman desiring a little fresh air, raised the window next the seat occupied by him, but was requested by his German fellow passenger to "Put down that window down right away, quick!" The request was complied with at once, and the tall gentleman moved to the rear end of the car, and raised another window, when his German friend immediately left his seat and requested that the second window be also closed. "No!" said our American, "I have complied with your request once, and having left your neighborhood, can see no justice in your demand!"

Upon receiving the above reply the German returned to his seat, and, drawing forth a satchel, quickly unlocked it, and taking therefrom a revolver, to the utter astonishment of all, and causing no little surprise among the ladies, placed the weapon in his pocket, with the remark, "I'll shoot that d—d Yankee, if he don't shut that window!". The tall, dark man noticed the movement and heard the remark, and after the German had again taken his seat, walked down the aisle of the car, approached the German from behind, and, placing his left arm (*a la garrote*) around his neck, with right hand drew out the pistol, and, placing it in his own pocket, quietly resumed his seat, to the no small amusement of the other occupants of the car. When the conductor came around, our tall friend gave him the revolver, with a request that it be returned to his German friend upon arrival at Toledo, provided he had cooled down.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Important Changes in the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Charges Against Members, and Penalties for Fraud.

How Cases of Financial Failure Are to Be Treated in Future.

Alteration of the Standard Weight of Boxed Meats.

A largely attended meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering and taking action upon various amendments to the rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Directors.

The President, Charles E. Culver, called the meeting to order, and stated its object.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Ranney, the rules were suspended, and members were permitted to wear their hats.

On motion of Mr. W. N. Brainard, it was voted to act separately upon such sections as were proposed to be changed.

A. M. Wright submitted the point that no amendments not germane to amendments already proposed should not be considered in order.

The President ruled that such a course would be adhered to.

REPORTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 7 of Rule 5, relating to the Board of Directors, was amended and approved as follows:

They shall make a report to the Association on 'Change, or otherwise, of appointments made by them, or the revocation of the same; and, at the annual meeting, assess on each of the members an amount that, in the aggregate, will be sufficient, in their judgment, to defray the expenses of the Association for the ensuing year, and shall, at the annual meeting, report to the Association the amount so assessed for the succeeding year.

ROOMS.

Section 8 of Rule 5 was amended and approved as follows:

They shall cause to be provided suitable reading and exchange rooms, for meetings of members, which shall be kept open during certain fixed hours, and from 11 to 1 o'clock daily, shall be set apart for a general meeting for the transaction of business. They shall have power to make all needful regulations in regard to the use of such rooms, and to enforce them by appropriate discipline, if necessary.

CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS.

Section 9 of Rule 5, relating to charges against, and suspension and expulsion of members, was amended and approved, as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to examine charges of misconduct in business matters, or of failure to perform any business obligation, preferred against any member of the Association, when made to the President or Secretary, in writing, by a member of the Association; and if it shall be found that the party so charged has failed to equitably adjust or comply promptly with the terms of any business obligation or contract, either written or verbal, or has failed to comply with and fulfill any award of the Committee of Arbitration or Committee of Appeals, made in conformity with the Rules of the Association, he shall be by them suspended from all privileges of membership in the Association until the matter complained of has been equitably or satisfactorily arranged or settled, when he may be restored to membership. If the party charged shall be found guilty of a violation of any of the Rules of the Association; of making false or fictitious reports of sales or purchases; of any act of dishonesty, or any other act contrary to the principles which should govern all commercial transactions, they *shall* report the same to the Association, either at the regular annual meeting or at a meeting called for that purpose, and the member shall be expelled if so determined by a majority of the members present, the number of members present being not less than one hundred. No member, however, shall be suspended or expelled without having an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; and any member having been expelled shall be ineligible to membership until the Association see proper to remove his disability. All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot.

SUSPENSION FOR MISCONDUCT.

Sec. 10 of Rule 5, relating to the suspension of members for misconduct of a personal character, was amended and approved as follws:

They shall also examine charges preferred by one member against another, for improper conduct of a personal character. And if the party charged shall be found guilty of conduct in the rooms of the Board that is derogatory to the dignity of the Association and his duty as a member of it, he may be suspended from all privileges of membership in the Association for such time as the Board of Directors may determine. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to cause the proper notice to be given to any member of his suspension, expulsion, or restoration under this and the preceding section, and to cause the same to be publicly announced on 'Change, except in cases of suspension for nonfulfillment of contract where, prior to the time at which such announcement should be made, the Secretary has been advised by the complainant in the case that the matter complained of has been satisfactorily adjusted, in which case the suspension shall be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

FINANCIAL FAILURE.

Mr. Lester moved to lay Section 11 of Rule 5 on the table. The motion was seconded by W. C. Lyon. It was voted down.

Mr. Gurney offered the following amendment:

And any member of this Association who fails to comply and meet any business obligation or contract, may, on complaint of any member of this Association, be required to make an exhibit of his financial condition on oath to the Directory of this Board, which shall be open to the inspection of any aggrieved member; and should such member, failing as aforesaid, refuse to make such statement, he shall be expelled from this Association.

Mr. Ranney moved to lay this amendment upon the table. Carried.

Sec. 11 was then approved as follows:

In case any member shall fail to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract, by reason of his financial inability to fulfill the same, he shall, upon the representation of the facts to the President by an aggrieved member, and the acknowledgment by the party of the truth of the charge, or on proof of the fact to the Board of Directors, be by that act suspended from all privileges of the Association, until all his outstanding obligations with members of the Association are adjusted and settled, and shall only be readmitted to the floor of the Exchange upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Board of Directors that all just claims against him by members of the Association are settled, and if deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, a notice of his application for restoration may be posted on the bulletin of the Exchange for one week prior to their decision as to his readmission, and, in case no objections are made, it shall thereafter be assumed that all claims against him have been settled, and no claims resulting from transactions of a prior date shall thereafter be entertained by the Board.

BANKRUPTCY.

Sec. 12 of Rule 5 was proposed by the Board of Directors as follows:

When a party shall have been duly discharged from his legal responsibilities or debts by a Court of Bankruptcy, he shall not thereafter be held liable to discipline by the Board on account of such obligations.

Mr. Wright moved to amend Sec. 12 so as to read as follows:

When a member, against whom there are pending no complaints or charges preferred by a member of the Association, or who is not under sentence of suspension or expulsion, shall have been duly discharged from his legal responsibilities or debts by a Court of Bankruptcy, he shall not thereafter be held liable to discipline by the Board on account of such obligations.

The amendment was adopted and the rule was approved as above.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Section 1 of Rule 6, relating to the duties of the Secretary, was so amended as to release that officer from the necessity of including in his annual report the usual elaborate and expensive compendium of the provision trade.

WEIGHT OF BOXED MEATS.

C. J. Blair offered the following as a substitute for section 17 of Rule 15, relating to the weight of boxed meats:

The standard net weight of meats packed in boxes shall be between 400 and 485 pounds for each box, and in all settlements or deliveries of boxed meats, an average of 450 pounds per box shall be made the basis for settlement, and the excess or shortage from said average shall be settled at the market value of the property delivered at the time of its delivery. But in case of delivery, the full number of packages contracted for must be delivered.

The substitute was adopted, and the rule approved as above.

MEMBERSHIP FEES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Brainard moved to amend Sec. 1 of Rule 7, so as to exclude from membership persons under 21 years of age.

Mr. Dow opposed this, and would move to lay the rule on the table. The motion was lost, and the section as amended was adopted, as follows:

Any person approved by the Board of Directors may become a member of the Association, by signing the rules and regulations, paying the initiation fee and the annual assessment. The initiation fee until July 1, 1873, shall be $100, and thereafter $250: *Provided*, that no person shall be approved by the Board of Directors as a member of the Association who is not a resident of, or permanently doing business in, the City of Chicago.

WITHDRAWALS AND DECEASED MEMBERS.

To Section 3 of Rule 17, relating to withdrawals, deceased members, and the appropriation of funds, the following clause was added, and the rule, as amended, was approved:

Applications for withdrawal shall be made and posted on the bulletin of the Exchange for at least ten days before any payment shall be made, and, in case objection is made, the party shall be permitted to withdraw only by consent of the Board of Directors. No funds of the Association shall be appropriated either by the Board of Directors or by the body at large, except in cases where such appropriation will strictly promote the commercial interests of the Association.

CLERKS' TICKETS.

Section 4 of Rule 17, relating to clerks' tickets, was amended and approved, as follows:

Each firm or business house, all the resident members of which are members of the Board of Trade, shall be entitled to one or more clerks' tickets of admission to the Exchange Rooms, by the payment of the current annual assessment of members, such clerk to be a regular employe of the firm applying for the ticket, and to be approved by the Board of Directors, but no clerk shall be entitled to transact any business on the floor of the Exchange Rooms, for himself, or for any other person than the employer to whom the ticket is issued.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BROKERS.

Sec. 5 of Rule 17, relating to the responsibility of brokers, was approved as follows:

Any person claiming to act as a broker shall be required to report the name of his principal at the time of making any purchase or sale, or failing to do so, shall thereafter be held responsible for such trade, at the option of the party with whom he shall have made the same.

Section 2 of Rule 24 was struck out, and the rules, as amended, were adopted.

NOT ACCEPTED.

The Secretary read a communication from W. N. Brainard, Esq., First Vice-President of the Board of Trade, tendering his resignation of that position.

A motion was made, and unanimously carried, requesting Mr. Brainard to withdraw his resignation. He did so, and the meeting adjourned.

CICERO.

How a Small Community Rescued Itself.

A Lesson for Larger Ones--The Ballot and Its Defenders--A Ring Broken.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A few weeks ago, I gave you an account of the effort of the majority of the Town Board of Cicero to thrust a liquor-saloon back upon the village of Oak Park, after its three rum-shops had been suppressed, and the Board had agreed to grant no more licenses there. But this was only a skirmish in the great battle, for it was in retaliation on account of an injunction gotten out by Oak Parkers to prevent the Board from allowing its Treasurer illegal and extortionate fees. For many years, this town has been ruled by a Ring, as unscrupulous and mercenary as that of New York City. When a strip 2 miles by 6, on its eastern border, was taken into the city, in order yet to keep control of the town, they managed to retain in Cicero, for voting purposes, the locality of Brighton, *which lies as a triangle jutting into the city, and connecting with the town simply by its acute angle!* And, for this same purpose, one of the head conspirators, this last week, got through the Senate of the Legislature, and through a second reading in the House, a bill contravening the Town law, to allow a voting precinct for Brighton. As soon as the House was made aware of the animus of the measure, they killed it, seeing that all the expressed sympathy for the three towns of Chicago was crocodilian.

Yesterday the election came off at the legal place, the Town House, in Austin. The indictment against the dynasty had been printed and circulated, *and not one count in it had been denied*, and could not be, for the frauds were a matter of record. It charged John McCaffrey, the Grand Mogul, with taking, in two years, as Treasurer, $6,105 of illegal fees,—this, in addition to the legal fees of $9,976.96 for the same time, which ought to have satisfied the greed of an ordinary town politician. Here is the way: Charge a commission on money received from the former Treasurer, who had already received the legal fees. Then, at the end of the year, carry forward, money in hand, and charge another commission for receiving it from one hand into the other! It was for doing just this thing and others like it, that the Court enjoined his successor, C. W. Sherwood. Two or three thousand dollars of illegal commissions were set down against John M. Rice, Collector. By the same legerdemain, H. P. Crawford, as Collector, in one year put into his pocket the sum of $6,000. Incapacity or dishonesty in assessing, letting contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, being parties in contracts, and swindling egregiously in these,—the same, and other such, were grievances.

At last the respectable people who, for seven years had been ruled by the manipulated vote of the city's overflow, were thoroughly aroused, and they determined to overthrow the oligarchy. Thorough organization was effected; public meetings were held at Austin and Oak Park; Brighton was aroused, and every man in it marked. At the polls the conflict was desperate. For once, business men showed what they *could* do to purify the ballot-box. En masse they went to the Town Hall,—bankers, lawyers, wholesalers, clergymen, mechanics, tradesmen, and farmers,—and there they remained from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night, and many of them until the last vote was counted, at 9. Even their voting would not have been enough. Their presence, their physical force, were found to be needed, as the wagon-loads of riff-raff, brought up from Brighton, swayed up to the polls to force in their illegal votes. On the evening before, a fund of $3,000 had been raised to prosecute illegal voters. This was repeatedly announced to the crowd, and placards to this effect were posted in the hall.

On our side, not one voter was rejected, and only two or three had to swear in their votes; and that with the Ring Supervisor as Moderator, according to the law of Cook County. On the other side, about thirty were challenged, and rejected because they did not dare to swear that they were voters. Many of these fellows would answer all the questions as to age, citizenship, and residence favorably, and, when the oath to the same effect was proposed, refuse to take it, and pass on, so discriminating were they as between a common falsehood and perjury. To relieve one of these weak consciences, the Bible purchased for the occasion, with a cross on the front cover, was turned over; and then, by a law-and-order man, it was turned back, and the oath was not taken! Then there were twenty-five or thirty more of those delicate scamps, who had been brought up through the snow, and rain, and slush, and who declined even to offer their votes, seeing the demonstration of the citizens. Of thirty-six men brought in two wagons, one of which was marked "Dupont's Gunpowder," on State street, Chicago, only four proved to be legal voters. A dominie standing by, and taking a theological view of the case, could but exclaim: "Many are called, but few are chosen." He also found some poor fellows who were wondering what they had been brought there for,—*for they lived in Danville!* And others said that their wages were doubled for coming, and the liquor was free. One was known absolutely not to have been out of the Bridewell more than two weeks! One of the Ring candidates insulted our German citizens by saying, in the train, within hearing of one of them, that they could buy any German vote for $5. This the said German declared at a public meeting, and also to the face of the candidate on election-day. Another made a contract with a man to work for him in the canvass in consideration of $200 to be paid, and then, as the result began to appear, "went back" on his bargain.

Clayton E. Crafts was elected Supervisor; A. O. Butler, Assessor; E. S. Osgood, Collector; George Eckart, Trustee; John Hughes, Clerk; Samuel Dunlop, S. Forrest, and William Parry, Justices; and L. W. Ledezky, H. Kennedy, and Peter De Linde, Constables. Crawford, Sherwood, Rice & Co. were set aside. In a vote of 415 our average majority was 42. It was only the vigilance in rejecting false voters that saved the day. Other communities afflicted with political rings, may see what they can do if they will only undertake in dead earnest. Yours,

J. E. ROY.

—Private letters from Paris yield us the appalling information that skirts are being made so scanty that one can scarcely step in them; waists are apologies for waists, and crinoline as well as the *tournure* have entirely disappeared. To this consummation have we not yet arrived, but our time will surely approach, since Paris rules the world, despite the efforts of American *modistes* and American ladies to invent fashions. The exquisite taste of cultured, thorough-bred American women is beyond criticism, yet they cannot produce, they cannot arrive at the inimitable magic ideas of a *Virot*, however minute their directions. A certain charming American in Paris was in love with a bonnet so chaste, so divine, that to see was to possess or die. "Four hundred francs, madame," smiled the modiste. "Four hundred francs! What a price for that simple thing, which you could make in half an hour." "Ah, but madame will remember it cost me three nights' sleep to imagine it."

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Convention of the Farmers of Ford County.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

Recommendation that Every Violation of the Railroad Law Be Prosecuted.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., April 1, 1873.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court-House, in Paxton, on Monday of this week, under the county organization,—J. D. Kilgore presiding, and Merton Dunlap, Secretary. The meeting was held under the call of the Illinois Farmers' Association, for the purpose of

ELECTING DELEGATES

to the Farmers' Convention to be held at Springfield, April 2.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, calling attention to the fact that our representatives are doing something for the regulating of railroad rates, but it is deemed necessary that farmers meet at the State Capital to counteract the pernicious influence of a lobby of monopolists.

Mr. Noel moved the appointment of a committee of one from each township, to determine the number of delegates from this county. Carried.

The following persons were then appointed: Messrs. Gorsuch, of Button; Keesey, of Patton; Richardson, of Dix; Martin, of Drummer; Noel, of Wall; Hurst, of Lyman; Flagg, of Brenton; Correll, of Rella; Constaul, of Mona; Cumming, of Rogers; Stevens, of Peach Orchard; and Karr, of Sullivant.

A motion by Mr. Wilson, that the delegates be elected by ballot, elicited considerable discussion; and an amendment, to have the delegates nominated by a committee of three, was lost.

The vote being taken on Mr. W.'s motion, it was carried; and the result of the balloting proved this the best plan to get the real wishes of the Convention respecting the persons for delegates.

Ten nominations were made, representing the leading men of the county, when balloting began.

The votes were quite equally divided; but J. D. KILGORE, W. NOEL, AND THOMAS CORRELL, receiving the highest number of votes, were declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. Keesey moved that a collection be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates; but an amendment by Mr. Cumming, that the amount be assessed pro rata among the clubs and granges of the county, prevailed.

This did not prevent voluntary contributions from persons not members of the farmers' organizations, which greatly reduced the amount to be raised.

MR. NOEL

came forward, and, in a neat speech, thanked the Convention for the unsought honor conferred upon him. He felt proud to represent his brother farmers in the State Convention, and would further show his interest in the cause by paying his own expenses. This (said he) is an important and trying time for the producers of the Great Northwest. The slaves of oppression and extortion are confronting the monopolists with a determination that is fixed, and one or the other must yield *now*. Should the farmers fail in securing their rights respecting passenger and freight tariffs, financial ruin stares us in the face. Let us be firm and earnest workers, and let our resolve be, never to yield our rights, but fight to the bitter end under the law.

THOMAS CORRELL

felt deeply grateful for the favor shown him, and the assistance that he would be able to lend to this great work would be heartily given. The machinations of our tyrannical rulers, the railroad monopolists, were happily reviewed by the speaker. He likened their end to that of Julius Cæsar and King Charles; recited a beautiful sentiment from a favorite poet appropriate to his remarks; and closed with "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

The speaker was loudly cheered.

PROSECUTION OF VIOLATORS OF THE RAILROAD LAW.

The Hon. C. H. Frew introduced the following resolution, and, in well-put arguments, advocated its adoption:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to prosecute every violation of the Railroad law by any railroad company; and that, for that purpose, we pledge ourselves to bear a pro rata of all necessary expenses.

Mr. Frew considered it very proper that the people should meet in conventions, and discuss and resolve in regard to their wrongs; but there is something more to be done, and, as he is a man of results, he cares little how people talk, if that talk is followed by works that result in good to the community. The railroad companies have successfully fought the few cases in the courts that have been fought against them, but let every violation of the law be prosecuted at the expense of the producers, and we would soon bring them to terms.

Mr. Noel agreed that every violation should be tried before the law, but a much more satisfactory plan is to have it done at the

EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

This would be speedier, and consequently a better plan. We are all interested that the law be maintained, and let every one bear his just proportion of the expenses by taxation; then railroad companies will have to help us. An amendment, "provided the Legislature does not make provision for the payment of the same," was accepted; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Several motions were made to instruct the delegates; but the result was to send them without any instructions, leaving them to exercise their common sense.

Appropriate motions were carried respecting future meetings of the County Associations, and disposing of the moneys to be applied on the various accounts for printing, expenses of delegates, etc.; when the meeting adjourned.

Your readers will perhaps remember the course pursued by the farmers of our county as shown by the resolutions adopted at previous conventions, and published in THE TRIBUNE. We are always alive to the questions of the hour, but ever careful that the encroachments of the monopolist be met

UNDER THE LAW;

and, side by side with railroad oppression, we have classed the protective tariff.

Another matter that this county congratulates itself upon is the possession of two Representatives, the Hon. Messrs. Middlecoff and Pollock, who truly represent us, are always at their post, and always voting for the people and against monopolists. Do not expect much talk from our farmers, but Little Ford means business. D.

SALARIES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of this day, which, by implication, does me such injustice that I feel it due myself to ask your publication of this communication.

You state that the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday only for the purpose of auditing their own pay-roll at double the amount allowed them by law; that Commissioner Miller was absent, and only Messrs. Bogue, Clough, and Singer opposed the *barefaced imposition*, thus leading the public to infer that I was present and did not oppose the thing. Now, the facts are, that, on the day before, when the motion was made to adjourn to yesterday, I opposed it, and stated that there was no business requiring such meeting. Knowing there was no important matter to be brought up, I did not reach the room for a half an hour after the Board met, and it had just adjourned.

Since I was elected a Commissioner I have missed, I believe, only two meetings of the Board, unless when I have been out of the city, and have attended every Committee meeting of which I was duly notified. For my services for more than a year I have asked for no pay, and since the Legislature fixed our pay at two and a half dollars, I have always voted against the pay-roll of five dollars per diem.

When our Board was first organized, it was thought that, under the constitutional requirement that County Boards should fix the salaries of county officers, we should fix our own pay. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate—I think—then in session, reported that the Legislature had nothing to do with the salaries of Commissioners. The Cook County Board fixed its per diem at five dollars. I opposed it, for the reason that the Constitution having determined that the Legislature should not fix its own pay, therefore we should not fix ours, but leave it to the Legislature. This as a matter of delicacy. But the Board, influenced by the report of the said Judiciary Committee, carried the thing by a large majority. Under this action I put in my bill for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1872.

Afterwards the Legislature fixed our per diem at two and a half dollars. Believing we should obey the supreme law-making power of the State until the courts should decide against its power, I have voted against the pay-roll of members when I knew it was fixed at five dollars. But, being unwilling to take less than others got, I have preferred taking no pay.

I confess I have hoped that the wisdom of the august gentlemen at Springfield would prompt them to allow men, supposed by the people fit to manage the affairs of this great county, something adequate to their services. My duties as Commissioner have nearly destroyed a very lucrative business. But I have held on to a thankless position from a sense of duty. Others have suffered equally with me.

Several of us feeling the unpleasantness of voting against the pay of those who honestly differed with us, have hoped some one would bring the matter before the courts. A large number of gentlemen applied to have refused to lend their names, although we have agreed to bear the expense, and finally five of us had determined some time since to do the thing ourselves if no outsider would undertake it. You will readily see that this was a very unpleasant resolution.

We are none of us averse to taking $5 per diem if it legally belongs to us, but we are unwilling to decide the constitutional question. We *know* that we are doing our best for the county's interest, and we believe we are worthy of the pay of a respectable clerk.

CARTER H. HARRISON,

CHICAGO, April 2, 1873. Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The McKee Rankin Dramatic Combination is filling an engagement at Aiken's Theatre this week, and the houses have been good in spite of unpropitious weather. Mr. Rankin is well and favorably known in Chicago as an actor of unquestioned ability, and his impersonation of the title role in "Rip Van Winkle" is also a recognized thing of merit here. He has evidently given the character close study. He does not deserve to be called an imitator of Jefferson, although to achieve a successful imitation of so great an original would be of no small credit. Points of similarity are noticeable, but Mr. Rankin has individualized his rendition to a considerable extent. He presents it with a stronger infusion of melodrama than we have been accustomed to, thereby keeping up the interest, though he fails to keep up the finer shades of poetry and pathos as delicately and artistically as Jefferson. To say that Mr. Rankin's *Rip* is equal to that of Jefferson would be unwarranted praise; but it may be truly said that Mr. Rankin's *Rip* is a thoroughly excellent impersonation. He is well supported by Miss Kitty Blanchard and a company of sufficient strength to admit of a smooth and satisfactory production of the play.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Not even rain, snow, or mud can keep people from going to see the elegant performance of "Fate" at Hooley's. If the play was popular before, it should be double so now, by reason of the many improvements which have been made, both in the play itself and in the manner of its production. The cast of "Fate" is simply superb. Miss Glover as *Juno Temple*, has a part for which she is well adapted, and she dresses and acts it very finely. Her costumes are something extraordinary in richness and variety. Mr. Norris makes of *Paulding* a character of strong interest. He does it justice, and himself as well. Of course, Miss Cowell is neat and pleasing as *Sally*; and it is no news to say that Miss Meek, Mrs. Maeder, Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Soggs are excellent; they generally are. The piece moves like clockwork, and those who admired it before will find it more than ever attractive as now presented.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Clara, at the Academy, wisely concluding that Chicago has had enough of Mrs. Lafitte Johnson's "Sunlight," appeared in that piece for the last time yesterday afternoon. In the evening "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was given, with Clara as *Topsy*, a part in which she achieved decided success in Boston, and in which her vein of rollicking exuberance finds full vent. She is entirely at home in the character, which she presents with an impish oddity really refreshing. She was acceptably supported by the Academy company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The revival of "Article 47" proves to be but moderately attractive at McVicker's—a fact which reflects no discredit upon its performance by the company, but which is the natural sequence of an engagement of the magnitude of that which closed the preceding week. The play is given with the same excellent cast and with the same elegant scenic appointments which characterized its previous production.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

A sufficiently large number of ladies and gentlemen have risen superior to mud and slush to furnish good audiences for the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels at Myers' Opera-House. Once there, they laugh heartily, and forget all about unclean boots. The capital burlesque, "Julius Snoozer," is continued, and proves to be one of the hits of the season. The remainder of the programme is fully up to the high standard of excellence peculiar to the place.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Chicago will probably not see this season as fine a circus performance as that now being given at Nixon's Amphitheatre. None of the traveling shows which are to come will be likely to bring an array of talent so brilliant and notable as that which includes James Robinson, Mlle. Boshelle, the Leon Brothers, the Belle of Japan, Frank Pastor, Foster the clown, the Stokes ladies, etc. The circus remains but one week longer, and those who have not seen the company of famous artists should make it a point to attend.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. D. Hess, who became widely and favorably known as the lessee and manager of Crosby's Opera-House before the fire, has purchased a one-half interest in Aiken's Theatre, and will hereafter assume the management there, jointly with Mr. Aiken. The new management foreshadows a policy which will warmly commend itself to Chicago theatre-goers. It is proposed, after the expiration of a few remaining engagements at the theatre, to organize a stock company composed of the best material in America—a company, we are assured, the like of which Chicago has never seen. The theatre will be conducted almost exclusively on the stock plan, especial attention being devoted to the elegant mounting of pieces, for which the large stage at Aiken's Theatre is peculiarly adapted. The experience, energy, and capacity which Mr. Hess brings cannot fail of proving advantageous to the theatre. He will start for New York soon to engage people for the new company.

It is stated that Mr. Harry Linden, the well-known comedian, is shortly to become the manager of the Theatre Royal, in Montreal.

A letter recently received by a gentleman in this city from Lotta states that she was on the point of embarking for Australia, to play an engagement there.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees met in the office of Theodore Ruse on Tuesday evening, President Charles J. Gilbert in the chair. Considerable time was spent in the examination of plans and specifications for the projected water-works. Small bills, to the amount of $559.30, were ordered to be paid in the usual town orders. A petition was received from L. A. Willard, praying that he might erect an open shed on the alley in the rear of his new brick block, and a wash-house in his back yard. Granted as to the shed, but the Board was unanimously against the wash-house. Catharine and P. T. Mason desired the privileges of erecting a one-story building to be used as a plumbing-shop, on the north end of Lots 31 and 32, Block 65. Although they guaranteed to remove the building whenever ordered, the application was refused as against public safety. The owners of the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼, and of the north twenty-two acres of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Fractional Sec. 12, are to be allowed to open a street through said property, parallel to Grant avenue.

A petition by property-owners in the east portion of the village caused the enactment of an ordinance, that the owners of the property on both sides of Dempster street, between Forrest and Hinman avenues, be allowed to take gravel from the lake shore, opposite public property, sufficient to gravel said street, provided said owners shall clay and gravel all intersections of streets and alleys, without cost to the village.

The petition of Isaac R. Hitt, praying for the vacating of the southern halves of the alleys in Block 10, 11, and 12, of the University Subdivision of the south part of the Ouilmette Reservation, was taken from the table and granted.

President Charles J. Gilbert read an elaborate and exhaustive report on the feasibility of the "Holly system of waterworks," expense, etc., in which it was shown that six miles of pipe would be needed, at a cost of $1.48 per foot, and an estimate placing the maximum cost of the entire works at $120,000.

The Board adjourned for one week.

JUDGE McALLISTER.

His Views on the New Social Revolution Now Threatening.

The Labors and Cares of the Supreme Judiciary Described.

His Determination as to His Intended Resignation, and the Causes.

The People in Direct Antagonism with the Supreme Court.

A Reason Why the Supreme Court Could Decide the C. & A. R. R. Case No Other Way than They Did.

Mournful Anticipations as to the Coming Dissolution of the Court.

Respect for Law and Order at the Bottom of Prosperity and Happiness.

The exceedingly grave position taken by large masses of the people in respect to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the peril that has been declared to exist of the last court of appeal of the State falling into contempt, the actual resignation of one Judge, and the reported probable resignation of another, for the extraordinary reason that a spirit of injustice towards the Supreme Court has been aroused which renders the tenure of office almost an impossibility, led to THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, dispatching a representative to Judge McAllister, for the purpose of hearing from the Judge himself the opinion he entertains on the subjects that are now agitating the State.

The residence of the Judge is situated about one mile outside the limits of Waukegan, thirty-six miles from Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad. It is the *beau-ideal* of the seat of a gentleman of refinement, who disdains not the plow. A beautifully white villa stands on a gentle acclivity, thrown into relief by a background of trees, with which the land further back is thickly fringed. The usual offices are at a distance from the house, placed with an eye to order, as well as utility. A lawn, of which glimpses are obtained through the snow, sweeps down from the house to the highroad, and a few shade trees, including firs and ordinary evergreens, stud the grounds. Below, and extending away as far as the eye can reach, the lake glistens in the spring sunlight. The entire scene is eminently peaceful and picturesque; and highly suggestive of cultivated repose.

Splashing through the half-melted snow that flooded the drive to the depth of several inches, the reporter reached the hall door, and, on giving his name, was immediately shown into the room occupied by the Judge as a study. He was sitting at a large, plain table, littered high with law-books, manuscript of the regular legal appearance, an immensity of those peculiarly labelled packets of foolscap, which can be taken for nothing else than Supreme Court opinions, and some freshly-written pages on which he was at work.

Mr. McAllister, in rising, looked every inch a Judge. His broad brow, and searching eyes, and the benignant dignity of his countenance, breathed power, acumen, and intelligence. The reporter stated his errand in a few words, informing His Honor that THE TRIBUNE was under the impression, from recent expressions, that he entertained decided opinions on the uppermost questions of the day, of which an expression might be of benefit, as coming from a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decisions are so largely influenced by the changing circumstances of a newly-peopled, thriving State.

The Judge said he had no objection, whatever, to the views he entertained receiving publicity. He did not shrink from the responsibility accompanying his words, which were deliberately uttered.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The reporter asked whether the statements made in an article published in the Waukegan *Patriot*, as to the Supreme Court Judges receiving $5,000 per annum, and the Judges of the lower courts $7,000 per annum, were substantially correct.

The Judge said they were. He also acknowledged that he was the writer, under the *nom de plume* "Junius." He desired to express his opinion that, under ordinary circumstances, the Judges of the Courts should refrain from using the press, and from taking part in these discussions; but that, when attacks on the Judges by the press, and by portions of the people not to be reached in any other way, became so frequent and unreasonable as to threaten the very existence of the Supreme Court, a resort to the same columns was justifiable. He said that with Judges, as with other men, self-preservation was the first law of nature; and stoical as they might appear to the ordinary clamors of disappointed litigants, they could not regard without doubt and apprehension the gathering portents of a misdirected storm, that seemed likely to burst at any time over their heads. He then spoke of the labor devolving on the Supreme Court Judges, which left them absolutely no repose. "Look at these, and then estimate our work," he said, hastily rising, and throwing off the covers of two dry goods boxes that occupied a corner of the room. The boxes were filled to the top with closely packed records, and memoranda for unwritten opinions.

The reporter almost incredulously asked: "Do you mean to say that all this work accumulated during the past sitting of the Court?"

The Judge answered that it did, and that it must be got through, somehow, during the summer. He said he did not feel annoyed so much at the prospect of the ceaseless toil, as at the certainty of its continuation, without intermission, during the heats of summer, cutting off all opportunity for rest. "Besides," said he, "look at my poor library," ruefully pointing out the attenuated book-shelves. "These books, sir," he continued, "are all that represent the library I had accumulated before the fire. You can imagine how slow my work sometimes is, for want of material. When I find necessities arise for new books, I purchase them out of my private funds. The fire deprived me of a great treasure when it swept away my law-books. But I intend to go to Ottawa for a short time during the hardest part of my work," he added, "so as to take advantage of the public library there. There is no public library in this district, and I am compelled to live here, being obliged by the Constitution to reside in the district for which I was elected."

Recurring to the article that appeared in the *Patriot*, under the signature "Junius," the Judge said he desired to have it mentioned that it was not Judge Williams, or, rather, Chief Justice Williams, who was referred to in the article in question, as having refused to be governed by a decision of the Supreme Court. It was not a Judge now in Chicago. He related the particulars of how the matter had come to his knowledge; and there seemed no doubt as to the accuracy of his information.

THE FUTURE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Turning the conversation to the gloomy forebodings the Judge was accredited with, as to the future of the Supreme Court, the reporter asked whether he had any views that the public would be likely to feel interested in on that subject.

In reply, he said he was scarcely a judge of what the public would consider interesting, but the views he had expressed to his friends, he would not hesitate to lay before the public. The future of the Supreme Court was dubious. He was afraid to contemplate the prospect, and scarcely knew what to anticipate. The agitation that had been fomented against the Judges, the painful position in which they found themselves, placed, as they were, by no fault of their own, in antagonism against the people; misrepresented by those who should uphold them; and treated by the Legislature as a body less worthy of consideration than the Judges of the inferior Courts; it, indeed, seemed as though the object they had hoped for would never be attained; that their ambition would never be realized; and that the Court must become disintegrated. His belief was, that the Supreme Court, to perform its functions with advantage to the State, and to secure the purity of the laws, must be established firmly in the respect of the people; and if it failed in this first desideratum, it was likely to achieve no good purpose. The Judge spoke mournfully, as though lamenting the loss of a dearly cherished companion.

The reporter suggested that the present state of public opinion, having been brought about by the supersedeas business in the first place, and the Chicago & Alton Railroad decision in the next place, might possibly pass away, if it could be shown that the people were being misled by public agitators, who either misrepresented, or only told half the truth. Besides, the country was a new one, and it was to be expected that the laws should fit uneasily at first. It was the case in nearly all settled countries. England's laws had grown with the growth of the nation, and at no time proved cumbersome. Here, a great people sprang into manhood, as it were, in an instant; and the ready-made laws that were furnished for their use, had not yet been adapted to their make or wants.

The Judge said that was one reason why he had not already resigned his position on the bench. He at first had no other thought than of resigning, but the more he had reflected, the more he had persuaded himself that it was in times of danger, and doubt, and difficulty, when the law was looked upon with suspicion, and the future of the courts appeared dark with doubt, that it behooved the patriotic Judge to stand by his post unflinchingly, and to face the storm calmly and courageously. But he did not think the fault was so much with the law, or even with the people. The fault was principally with certain agitators who insisted upon abusing the Supreme Court, but misstated the facts.

The reporter instanced the elections, following close on the heels of the supersedeas excitement, but the Judge did not avail himself of the opening offered, having no desire to attack persons.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The reporter having asked the Judge his opinion as to the special legislation of this State, the latter made the astounding announcement that fully one-half of the time of the Supreme Court is taken up in righting matters under the Constitution. Laws were passed without due consideration. Reckless and hasty legislation was the cause of a great part of the evil for which the Supreme Court had been held responsible. It was no fault of the Judges, if material interests were injured, or if a state of things that had been created by an unconstitutional law, were reversed, because, in the exercise of these duties, the Court declared such unconstitutionality; yet the people, perversely listening to malicious teachers, brought the authority of the Supreme Court into disrepute. It was unpleasant to the Judges to upset the generally accepted reading of the laws. Where it became an imperative duty to declare a law unconstitutional, if they did not so declare it, they would be regardless of their solemn obligation. It seemed to him absurd that such charges had been brought against the Judges. It was incredible that reasoning men would listen to such stuff; and it sounded unnatural in his own ears that he should be defending the Court from such accusations. Yet there was a necessity for it; an outcry had actually been raised; and the people seemed to have become so blinded to the facts as to be no longer able to listen to reason. Headlong legislation was the feature of the day. Laws were made that must inevitably be stricken off the statute books; the legislators piled up heaps of stuff that could have no possible result but to hinder justice and to injure the people; and then, because the Courts did their duty, the Courts, and not the Legislators, were blamed.

The reporter hoped this state of things might improve in the course of time.

The Judge thought differently. The Government of the country was crumbling away, and there was literally no remedy. The men at the head of affairs were no longer capable men, nor just men, nor honorable men, but they were of all the people the least fitted for their posts. The machinery of government seemed to have become hopelessly entangled, and there was no immediate way out of it. His Honor spoke in this way, with much emphasis, for a considerable time, deploring the tendency of the day to corruption, and the subservience of all great interests to the need of politics. This condition of affairs, he continued, was part of the general state of things now existing in the entire country, from which we could not expect immunity. The beautiful edifice that had been reared was toppling over through the sheer incompetency of those who administered the country. Compare the men who were at the helm of affairs to-day with the men of only twenty-five years ago! The comparison must be keenly felt by the patriot, and by him who eagerly watched the course of events with feelings of love for his country. Surely there must be such men living in 1873 as there were in 1840. But where were they? What was the deplorable condition of the country that kept them out of sight? How was it that the pure, the patriotic, the truly great never came to the surface, and that the Administration is in the hands of the corrupt, the ignorant, and the debased? There is no way seen out of it, and the State of Illinois could not but expect to share in the general humiliation.

The reporter suggested that mere corruption could not have effected this. There must have been some other agency at work.

So there was, said the Judge. The best men of the country had disappeared from the field of politics, to devote their energies to more honorable pursuits. The talented sons of the nation had sought other channels of employment. Again; at one time the people for oracles had the lawyers; men of advanced mind, progressive ideas, and honorable characters. These had faded away, and the press had stepped into their place; a press that, however bright a few shining exceptions might be, did not fulfill the same functions; whether from the varied nature of their enterprise, or from the curious compound of people and beliefs that composed the class.

A REVOLUTION IMPENDING.

Diverting the conversation to the changes everywhere going on in the social history of the people, as seen in the decisions of the Court itself, the reporter asked the views of the Judge thereon.

His Honor said that no one could have watched the progress of events without perceiving that great changes had grown up around the people, although so slowly that every one failed to appreciate their gravity. The old Supreme Court, before reorganization, had no doubt been aware of the tendency of modern legislation,—he now referred particularly to the rights of married people—but they had been reluctant to give force to the movement, and held back from recognizing it. Then the existing Court was organized. It came on the stage, finding that the Legislature had anticipated its action, and precipitated questions that had long been pending. It was useless and undesirable longer to procrastinate, and the first of that now celebrated series of decisions, respecting the rights of married men and women, were given. The people, unprepared for such sweeping charges, were ready to believe that society was already disorganized, and that the old landmarks had been wholly swept away; whereas, the truth was, that their legislators had made but one step, from the dark side of doubt into the bright side of certainty; but compelling the Supreme Court, at one blow, to throw all reserve to the winds, and to declare at once, the existing state of the law as they found it on the statute book. The reformers had a complete victory, and the entire relations of man and wife appeared to have been reversed; whilst in reality, they had slowly changed, year after year, no violent declaration of the new laws ever being made until rendered necessary as here described.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The reporter asked whether the Court recognized that this married life question was only part of a great social movement, and that, great as it undoubtedly was, it appeared almost insignificant when compared to that of the farmers against the railroads.

The Judge said he was quite aware of the momentous character of this "new revolution," as it had been called. The farmers were not to be blamed. Poor fellows; they were indeed sufferers. They no doubt feld considerable indignation at the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court was helpless, helpless to construe in any other way than they had done; and helpless to shield themselves from what would at first sight appear the just anger of the people. Yet it was nevertheless true that the Supreme Court really had no hand in that Chicago & Alton Railroad decision. It was true that none of the press had noticed the most striking fact in this matter, namely, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the railroad case was appealable to the United States Supreme Court. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States had over and over again decided this very question; and supposing the Supreme Court had decided as the farmers had desired them to do—in utter disregard of their duty? Why, the case would have been appealed to the United State Supreme Court, and that Court would have reversed the decision. What nonsense it was to talk of blaming the Illinois Supreme Court. The hands of the Judges were tied. It was not a new question, in which any doubt could exist; but it was a question that had been decided ever since the time when the country ceased to be a colony of Great Britain. The Chicago *Times*, in an article that strangely ignored this, the main point of the argument, and, whilst plainly not understanding the case it was writing about, ridiculed the Supreme Court for adhering to the old-fogy Dartmouth College ruling. The Chicago *Times* evidently was not aware that the Dartmouth College ruling has never been reversed. It has always been the ruling observed by the United States Supreme Court, to which an appeal can be had from the State Court; and upon every recent occasion, when the same principles have again come up, the United States Supreme Court has fortified its position by renewed decisions accepting and strengthening that ruling. The Dartmouth College case should be more familiar to the press than it seems to have been. The decision held that State contracts are inviolable, and cannot be broken. The Dartmouth College, in the olden days, before the times of Independence, when the country was a colony of Great Britain, was given an endowment by an Englishman, residing in England. When the country became independent, New Hampshire, on whose soil the college was situated, became a State, and the question arose as to a modification of the constitution of the college, under the change of ownership from a sovereign King to a sovereign people. The Legislature undertook to alter the effect of the constitution—otherwise, to interfere with a contract—and the matter, being contested, was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and it was there that Daniel Webster made his fame, applying all his great talents and his zeal to the work, pouring out in the effort all the fire, eloquence, and fervor of a true poet and statesman. The decision then given, by which the Illinois Supreme Court was guided, was the decision of the United States Supreme Court of those days, which has never been reversed, and from which there is no appeal.

The reporter asked the Judge if any reason occurred to him why this railroad difficulty could have been avoided.

The Judge said he had been watching for that difficulty for years, and had long wondered it was so long in coming. No doubt the thinking men in the country did the same. When he came to this State, from New York, in 1854, he found the people perfectly crazy over railroads, voting money for them everywhere, voting lands, voting everything in their power to give, almost without restriction. It is impossible to imagine that any railroad company could have asked more enthusiastic assistance than was almost forced on them in those days; human ingenuity could scarcely have framed terms more favorable than were written on their charters. It was not so in New York, where no railroad received a charter without the condition that it might be altered by the Legislature whenever deemed necessary. In that State the companies were kept within bounds, but here they were let loose by the people to do just what they liked. What the result would be he did not profess to say, all he claimed being that the Supreme Court had no power to interfere. They had to administer the law as they found it.

CONCLUSION.

After a great deal of similar conversation, which embraced the leading topics of the day, in which the Judge showed an affectionate consideration for all his kind that tinted almost all he said, the reporter arose, greatly pleased with one of the most charming hour's conversation he has ever had, and only regretting that want of time and space prevent his doing more than very scant justice to the luminous and comprehensive views of His Honor, Judge McAllister.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. J. S. Kalloch, of Kansas, is at the Wentworth's Briggs House.

The Hon. C. J. Schofield, of Kansas, is at Woolworth's Briggs House.

Gen. E. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Sherman House.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, is at the Sherman House.

Maj. W. M. Taylor, of Illinois, is at Wentworth and Woolworth's Briggs House.

Among the lost passengers of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic were Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, of Chicago.

Gen. George A. Forsyth, Major of the Ninth United States Cavalry, will soon leave this city to join his regiment in Texas.

Among the registered arrivals at Anderson's Hotel, yesterday, were Dr. E. Woodruff, Grand Rapids; T. J. Bunn, Bloomington; and C. L. Roberts, Oswego.

Mr. Howard O. Sprogle, previous to his departure for Europe, has been presented with a neatly engrossed farewell address by his friends and school-fellows.

At a meeting of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, on Tuesday evening last, resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. John Davies were passed.

The election of the Board of Trustees of the village of Winnetka, on Tuesday last, resulted in favor of John T. Dale as President, and R. P. Murphey, Samuel Shackford, A. W. Gilmore, Artemus Carter, and Jacob Conrad as Trustees.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: D. B. Henderson, Dubuque; A. C. Babcock, Canton; George W. Minton, Moline; W. S. Downan and wife, Independence; George C. Taylor, New York; W. D. Richardson and wife, Springfield; A. N. Derlin, Milwaukee; William Platter, Goshen, Ind.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison streets, yesterday, were the following: E. L. Miller, Sing Sing; J. H. Hall, Japan; D. C. Eggleston, Kansas City; W. T. Seaman and wife, Omaha; J. P. Farley and family, Dubuque; A. P. Baldwin, Akron, O.; Col. James Forsythe, New York; J. B. Scott, Detroit; E. C. Bankroft, Syracuse; J. K. Bennett, Mansfield, O.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: Isaac Solomon, Baltimore; T. Thompson, Leavenworth; A. J. Griffiths, San Francisco; J. K. Wood, Cincinnati; E. N. Hurlbut, New York; H. W. Eames, Newton Morton, Boston; W. S. Gilman, Washington; Wilson Bohannon, Brooklyn; James Forsyth, New York; W. H. Webb, St. Joseph.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: O. H. Booth, Mansfield, O.; W. G. Craig, Keokuk; J. D. Mason, Davenport; G. W. Newman, Kansas; E. B. Coolidge, Columbus; A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee; H. H. Giles, Thomas Rook, Madison; A. F. Beech, St. Paul; F. Slataper, Pittsburg; Geo. W. Dennis, U. S. A.; Z. L. Taylor, Kentucky; John Winslow, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: C. H. Bennett, Watkins; W. H. Slonoker, W. E. Marsh, M. S. B. R.; Girard Burkman, Philadelphia; John Haynes and wife, Boston; E. F. Hoppe and wife, St. Louis; P. F. Scott, San Francisco; A. L. Emerson and wife, Maine; Wm. Roseburg, Pittsburg; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; S. M. Bryan, Yokohama, Japan; J. W. Howaday, Indianapolis; Wm. Cowning, Canada.

The Hon. A. B. Williams, an old resident and extensive property-owner, died, yesterday noon, at his residence, No. 74 Twenty-second street, in the 62d year of his age. Previous to locating in Chicago, Mr. Williams had been a member of the New York State Senate, representing Wayne County in that body. He was a man of recognized worth, and his death will be lamented by a wide circle of friends in Chicago and New York State.

"Mack," formerly editor of the Chicago *Republican*, but for some time past connected with the *Democrat* of St. Louis, appears to have aroused the ire of an ugly customer in the person of Mr. John W. Overall, of the St. Louis *Globe*, who thirsts for Mr. McCullagh's gore. The trouble was that, in an article in the *Democrat* on diamonds and the wearers thereof, it was stated that a certain newspaper man—name not given—had received from Miss Neilson, the actress, a diamond, which he had hidden in a safe. The allusion was appropriated by Mr. Overall, who sent to "Mack" a formal challenge to mortal combat, asking him to name time, place, weapons, etc. At last accounts, the hot-blooded Southron had received neither an apology, nor a response to the defi, though it is stated that McCullagh sent around two *Democrat* men to see if he was really in earnest. One of them said to Overall: "I don't think you will fight anybody," whereupon O. proceeded to convince him to the contrary, when the police interfered and broke up the argument. The affair has created considerable stir in journalistic circles, but no serious results are apprehended.

E. F. Pillsbury has, after a vacation of two and a half years, resumed editorial charge of the Maine *Standard*.

Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, elected County Judge, has now attained to probably the best office in Wisconsin, estimated worth $10,000 a year.

Mrs. Isabella H. Norvell, widow of the late Senator John Norvell, died, last Sunday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Walker, in Detroit.

The Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D. D., of St. Paul, intends to start for Europe about the 1st of June, and has been appointed a Commissioner for Minnesota to attend the Vienna Exposition.

Dr. J. G. Holland, declining to serve in the new Board of Education in New York City, Joseph Seligman, banker, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

It is stated on good authority that R. C. Rice, President of the Maine Central Railroad, has been chosen Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that he will resign the former position and remove to this State soon, to enter upon the duties of his new office.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

William A. Bowles, one of the noted Indiana conspirators with Milligan and Horsey, died at his residence, at French Lick Springs, on Friday night. Bowles commanded the Indiana regiment by whom the State was disgraced in the Battle of Buena Vista; and at the outbreak of war, in 1861, he became a prominent member of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a male infant, supposed to have been murdered, which was found dead in an outhouse on Tuesday night, in the rear of No. 66 Hobbie street.

Maggie Ryan, a young girl 16 years old, testified that she was the mother of the child. The father is a man named Louis McCable, who has fled to New York. She testified that the babe was born dead, on Monday last. After it was born, she put it in a bucket containing some ashes, and covered it with shavings. A woman, named Catherine Tracy, was about to empty the bucket, when the mother protested, saying she would rather empty it herself.

Dr. Emmons, the County Physician, held the post-mortem examination. He testified that he found no marks of violence on the body. It was apparently a nine months' child. The lungs had been filled with air, and the babe was evidently alive at its birth.

Dr. Wadsworth, of No. 192 North Clark street, testified that he attended the woman before and after the birth of the child, and assisted Dr. Emmons in the post-mortem, and fully concurred in his testimony as to the child being born alive.

The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to its death from being suffocated by its mother, Maggie Ryan, March 1, 1873, and recommended that she be held to appear before the Grand Jury. The mother of the child being very weak, she was sent to the County Hospital, in charge of an officer, until she should recover.

The Chapin & Gore Restaurant.

The popular establishment of Chapin & Gore, on Monroe street, has recently been enlarged so as to increase the facilities for furnishing patrons with everything good to eat that can be found in this market. The restaurant is now without an equal in this city for size and completeness. Mr. Lon Freeman, an experienced caterer, has charge of it. He purchases everything needed in the kitchen, and superintends the cooks and waiters. Consequently, meals are served up in first-class style, and those who eat them come back whenever they are hungry.

Rare Chance.

Will place on sale this day, large purchase of Guipure Laces from a Marshal sale, about half price. Mandel Bros., State and Harrison streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties make it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; to professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pokest, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

PUBLISHED BY THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician.

Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self-Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN. Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truths which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with those marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

The author of the above-named books is the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, in high standing in the medical faculty of this country, who has successfully treated thousands of the human family afflicted with the maladies treated upon in these books, and gives his whole attention to his patients and those who may call upon him for advice.

The grand secret of his success is his vast knowledge of the causes of these ailments, and his speedily removing them from the constitution.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION! BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put-up, and principally because the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. D. Marshall & Co. has this day expired by limitation. All unsettled business will be closed by J. D. Marshall, who succeeds to the business of the late firm.

J. D. MARSHALL.
C. H. COOLIDGE.
Chicago, April 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, April 7, '73,

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE,

MISS NEILSON,

WHO WILL APPEAR IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATION OF JULIET, IN SHAKSPEARE'S

ROMEO AND JULIET.

In this character she has been pronounced by the English and American press and public without an equal.

There is no actress now upon the stage who more perfectly understands the part, and certainly there are none who can give greater force to the scenes in which frequenters of the play-house look for marked effect. Miss Neilson has made Juliet her own.—[London Times.

Juliet is Miss Neilson's masterpiece. It is a ripe and sustained performance, ascending, in the latter acts of the play, to a tragic elevation and fire that seem less art than inspiration.—[London Athenæum.

Without bestowing upon Miss Neilson extravagant eulogy, we must say that she more completely realized the character than any actress who has for some years past attempted it. The whole representation is intellectual and subtle, and such as our stage seldom exhibits.—[London Globe.

The various emotions suggested by the text are expressed as if they rose from the influence of the moment, and the result is a perfectly natural embodiment.—[London Telegraph.

Miss Neilson is universally admitted to be the only representative of Juliet on the stage.—London Standard.

In the balcony scene especially she proved herself an actress of unusual merit. Her acting in this scene alone is worth a visit to the theatre. Miss Neilson is the only living representative of Juliet.—N. Y. Herald.

Miss Neilson in the 4th act rises to grandeur. It is but justice to the lady to say that her impersonation of Juliet has quite eclipsed any known *here for some years.*—N. Y. Times.

Her passion in the glorious balcony scene was whole-hearted and devouring. Her tragic passion, in the soliloquy before taking the drug, was precisely such as an imaginative woman, half crazed by sorrow, trouble, danger, and apprehension, might feel in such circumstances, and it was not overdone for the sake *of showing force.*—N. Y. Tribune.

The tenderness, the ardor of youth, the fervent young affection, the agony of disappointment, and the sublimity of despair, were forcibly depicted. The beauty of the actress, her poetic conception of the part, and her admirable reading of the play, won for her an amount of approbation rarely bestowed on players of her sex.—The World.

Sale of seats will begin this morning at 9 o'clock.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
HAYMAKERS,
TO-NIGHT.

"STAR" READINGS.
Engagement Extraordinary!!
OF J. M.
BELLEW,
"The Greatest Living Reader,"

For a season of FOUR READINGS.

TUESDAY, April 8, and THURSDAY, April 10, Union Park Congregational Church.
WEDNESDAY, April 9, and SATURDAY, April 12, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
TICKETS for these Readings for sale SATURDAY MORNING, at the Star Course Depots.
Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 31, 1873—During the week, and at the Matinees, THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
In answer to A GENERAL DESIRE, will be reproduced in a style of rare magnificence, Bartley Campbell's great emotional society Drama,
FATE!
CHARACTERS BY THE STAR COMPANY.
To avoid the rush at the Box Office, secure your seats in advance. Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
In preparation, "ALIXE," from Fifth-Avenue Theatre, New York. Also "RISKS," and "THE GENTLE SAVAGE."
Miss ELIZA O'CONNER, the charming emotional artiste, will shortly appear.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
New Solos, Quartettes, Ballads, and Specialities. Great success of J. R. Kemble's laughable Burlesque, of
JULIUS SNEEZER!
MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Hundredth night of HAMLET. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
TICKETS
FOR THE GEORGE
MACDONALD
LECTURES FOR SALE
TO-DAY.
FIRST LECTURE, Union Park Congregational Church, Saturday Night—"TOM HOOD."
SECOND LECTURE, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Monday night, "ROBERT BURNS."
FIRST COURSE TICKETS entitle holders to their reserved seat. Admission, 75 cts. Reserved Seat, $1.
For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 256 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, cor. Madison and State-sts., for South Side. Dyche's, cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's 486 West Madison-st., for West Side.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
HAYMAKERS,
TO-NIGHT.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
FOURTH WEEK OF
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
MONDAY, March 31, and every night this week, and Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. James Robinson, Clarence, and Eugene. Second week of Mlle. Louis Boshell. First week of the Leon Brothers. First week of Otoksan, the Belle of Japan. First week of Wolf's double somersault. First week of John Foster, the Great American Clown; Frank Pastor, Katie Stokes, Ella Stokes, S. Q. Stokes, Lasciel and Nelcourt, Clifford, Runnels, etc.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
MR. McKEE RANKIN,
In his artistic rendering of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Supported by MISS KITTY BLANCHARD.
LAST RIP MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Seats for Matinee, 50 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
HAYMAKERS,
TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Thursday Evening, Grand Revival of the great Moral Drama,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
With the charming CLARA as TOPSY.
Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the thrilling Temperance Drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. To conclude with the Musical Comedy, GERTRUDE.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
HAYMAKERS,
TO-NIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the great French Sensation Drama,
ARTICLE 47,
WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST. SUPERB MOUNTINGS. Monday, April 7, the eminent English artiste, Miss NEILSON, will appear as JULIET. Sale of seats commences Thursday, at 9 a. m.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
THE "HAYMAKERS,"
AN OPERATIC CANTATA, BY THE
UNIVERSITY CHORUS,
Thursday Evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Dyche's Drug Store, cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.; Emerson & Stott's, West Side Library; Bell's Drug Store, 486 West Madison-st.; Horton & Bro.'s, 637 West Lake-st., and at the door.

SALE OF CHURCH ORGAN.
The attention of Churches, Societies, and those having suitable Music Rooms, is called to the beautiful Organ at the Conservatory. It has 30 stops, two manuals, and full pedal. It is perfectly new, of the very best workmanship, and has both sweetness and power in a marked degree. It will be sold at a great reduction. Small cash payment down, the rest payable in three and nine months. 498 Indiana-av., cor. Twentieth-st.

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All our selections have been carefully made.
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All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.
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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage. British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........$35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.........$38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 36 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.
Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.
Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts., new Sherman House.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the day, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

Dr. TOWNSHEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 119 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. Money refunded. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All 'female difficulties' treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Obstacles to Marriage.
Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free, in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 62 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:20 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:45 a. m.	*4:10 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*3:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	6:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	§7:20 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	§7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	§7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:20 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*3:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:00 a. m.	*9:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:30 p. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	*9:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*5:30 p. m.	*3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*9:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:00 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 62 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:25 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	†9:30 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:20 a. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	†5:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡8:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work.........$[illegible]
For the iron work and material.........[illegible]
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material.........10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material.........10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

REAL ESTATE.

PAY RENT NO MORE.

Buy that handsome, convenient, 8-room, 2-gabled cottage, 6 closets, basement cellar, stable, corner lot, 50x125 feet to 14 ft. alley, east front, Farwell-av. and Seventy-second-st., three blocks from Brooklyn depot, between Englewood and Cornell Watch Factory, accessible to city by several roads and large number of trains; $3,500—$1,500 down, balance easy. Also, nice but smaller cottage and 50-ft. lot, adjoining this, $2,500—$1,000 down, balance easy.

LAMB & CO., 127 Clark-st., Room 29.

Commission paid to Agents who furnish purchasers.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday....$2.50
Tri-Weekly........6.00 | Weekly.........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Proceedings in the Farmers' Convention at Springfield—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—The Courts—Board of Trade Regulations—The Farmers' Movement—Amusements.
THIRD PAGE—Judge McAllister Interviewed: His Views on the New Social Revolution Now Threatening—Personal—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Atlantic Horror—Current News Paragraphs.
FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—The Atlantic Disaster—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—The Local, Money, and Produce Markets—Markets by Telegraph.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—The Farmers' Convention (continued)—Washington and New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Article 47."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Clara. Matinee. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Julius Snoozer."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently, medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 3, 1873.

New Jersey is in raptures over the General Railroad bill which has been signed by the Governor, and which, it is hoped, will put an end to the railroad monopoly which has so long ridden that State.

If the English detectives do not take McDonnell back to England with them, he is wanted in Louisville, on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky. The police of that city have an old score to settle with him.

An election is to be held next Saturday, April 5, in all towns of this State having a population of 2,000, for Boards of Education, to consist of six members each, and an election in the same towns on Saturday, April 12, for School Trustees. Why these elections are to be held on different days, and why they were not held on the same day with the election of the other town officers is one of those mysteries known only to office-holders.

In his budget speech, the Finance Minister of Canada shows how confederation has benefited the people of the Dominion. Population, commerce, banking capital, and the public revenue, have all increased. There have been $9,000,000 of surplus revenue during the past seven years; and, withal the average taxation has been only $3.45 a year for each inhabitant. The most important intimation which the Minister gave of the financial policy of the Government was his statement that it would not propose any alteration of the tariff.

Railroad legislation was the special order of the day yesterday, but the Legislature yielded its hall to the Farmers' Convention, and did nothing more than commence a debate on the Hildrup bill. This measure was defended by Mr. Hildrup in an elaborate speech. He stated that the railroads charged the people a profit of 325 per cent, and levied an annual tribute of $140,000,000,—$20,000,000 more than the interest on the public debt. The alternative before the country was State control or the wild revenge of mob law.

Ocean telegraphs serve as well as railroads to illustrate the rule that when combination is possible competition is impossible. Owing to the rivalry of the three companies engaged in international telegraphy, there has been a considerable fall in rates of late years, and the laying of a new cable gave promise of a still greater reduction. But all these hopes must be abandoned. It is announced that arrangements have been made for the immediate consolidation of all the oceanic telegraph companies, which wait only the ratification of the Directors at their meetings next Friday to place all cable messages under one tariff.

The State of Illinois has an investment of several millions of dollars in the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the approaches thereto. The question is before the Legislature, to be voted on to-day, whether the work of improving the river, by constructing a dam and lock at Copperas Creek, shall be continued. If this were a new work it would not be expected that members of the Legislature residing away from the line of the river and canal would vote for it; but being in the nature of an investment intended to finish an uncompleted work, and to render previous investments available and profitable, it presents claims as wide as the State itself, and appeals to the interests of every tax-payer. It is believed that if all the members of the Legislature who favor the work are in their seats to-day, the bill will pass the House. If for any reason it should happen to be defeated, we hope the friends of the measure will immediately move to appropriate the net earnings of the canal during the next two years to the work on the Copperas Creek dam. There ought to be no objection to this. It was clearly intended by the framers of the new Constitution, and by the people who ratified it, that this money should be devoted to the canal extension so long as it remains in an unfinished state.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active, but 5c per brl lower, closing at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.85@15.90 seller May. Lard was in fair demand, and firmer on cash lots, at $8.25@8.30 per 100 lbs; do seller May, steady at $8.50@8.55. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅜@8½c for short clear, and 10¾@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and nominally steady, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 86½@87c per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was less active, and declined 1½c, closing at $1.18¾@1.18⅞ cash, and $1.20⅞ seller May. Corn was active and a shade lower, closing at 30¾@33½c cash, and 34¼c seller May. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 24¾@26¼c cash, and 28⅛c seller May. Rye was dull and unchanged at 63½@65c. Barley was quiet and 1c lower, closing at 76@78c for No. 2. There was an active demand for hogs at 10c advance, or at $5.40@5.75. The cattle market was active and unchanged. Sheep were firmer.

The Farmers' Convention at Springfield has begun its session with an attendance of 277 delegates, representing 72 of the 102 counties in the State. Behind these representatives lies a vast constituency of 100,000 farmers, and beyond them the people at large, whose interests are not separable from those of the men in consultation at Springfield. The temper and plans of the Convention may be seen in their resolutions. These say that the safety of republican institutions demands that chartered monopolies be regulated by law, for history shows that, where such control has been wanting, railroad corporations have been as despotic and extortionate as the feudal Barons. The doctrine of vested rights is met by the doctrine that the State cannot create anything it cannot control, and the Legislature is urged to exercise its right and pass the laws necessary to regulate the railroads. There is no excuse for delay, as the recent decision of the Supreme Court has shown the way in which unjust discriminations can be met. The railroads should be made public highways, open to general traffic and reasonable rates, and connecting with each other throughout the State. Those who refuse to pay more than the legal fare are sustained, and the State is urged to assume their defense. No public officer should accept passes, and to do so should be made a misdemeanor. As the Constitution of 1848 prohibited special charters, the validity of all railroad charters granted since that time is questioned, and it is believed that, under the last Constitution, nearly every road in the State has forfeited its charter by issuing watered stock. The Illinois River Improvement bill ought to be passed; the navigation laws should be amended so as to open the lake trade to shipping of every nationality; and, in the belief that cheap railroads and cheap ships will give cheap freights, the resolutions close by demanding the immediate repeal of all protective taxes on all materials used in railroad and ship-building and the manufacture of farming-implements.

THE "ATLANTIC" HORROR.

The news of the terrible disaster to the steamship Atlantic, on the Nova Scotia coast, which occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 1, will carry gloom into many a household in this country and Europe, none the less poignant or heart-rending because the weight of the blow has fallen upon those in the humble walks of life. In almost an instant of time, one of the largest of ocean-going steamships, constructed of iron, built in water-tight compartments, and presumed to be a model of strength and safety, strikes a rock, and goes to the bottom so swiftly that many of the passengers are drowned in their berths. By the marvelous endurance and heroic spirit of the Third Officer, Mr. Brady, who swam with a rope to a rock, two hundred and fifty men were saved, but the helpless women and children were all lost, and over seven hundred unfortunates went down in darkness and storm, their dying shrieks and cries for help lost in the pitiless rush of the gale. Words are feeble to describe the horrors of such a scene. One of its most pitiable features is the fact that most of the victims were emigrants, on their way to this country, to rejoin their friends from whom they had long been separated,—young men of stout hearts and strong arms, seeking homes in the New World, full of hope and elation, and old men, and women, and little children coming to spend their days here, who paid their passage-money with the daily and weekly pittances saved by the workingmen and women in our large cities from their small wages; and forwarded to them, that they too might better their condition in life. If the steamship Atlantic had been filled with people occupying high social positions, men and women of wealth and prominence and widely known, the horror would have seemed still greater, and the public demand for a rigid investigation of the circumstances, and an exemplary punishment of those responsible for the disaster, would have been irresistible. In this case, however, the large majority of the victims were emigrants—poor in purse, low in position, and unknown out of the limits of their own little families—and yet equal with those in the estimation of that Providence which so mysteriously permitted this disaster to occur. It is possible, therefore, that this disaster, like that of the Northfleet, may be a sensation of two or three days, and then, like that, be forgotten. It is only the loss of so many unknown emigrants, whose families none of us knew, whose names we should never recognize, and whose deaths make no public stir—and yet, all over this country and Europe, there are homes which are plunged into sudden and irremediable grief.

It may be as yet too early to comment upon the circumstances attending this disaster, or to attempt to fix the responsibility upon any one but there are some facts apparent at a glance which show a culpable negligence of the safety of passengers. In the first place, it is surprising, in the present perfection of nautical science, that the officers of the Atlantic should have so far lost their reckoning as to have missed a harbor so familiar as Halifax harbor is presumed to be to ocean commanders, and, mistaking a light twenty miles off on Cape Sambro for the light at the entrance to the harbor, have gone that far out of the way. In these days of nautical science, when it is possible to place a vessel within a mile and a half of a given spot in the mid-ocean, it seems strange that the Atlantic should not have made the harbor. If there was any uncertainty in the minds of the officers, by reason of clouds or fogs, then it was their plain duty to have remained off the coast until daylight could solve their doubts. If there was no uncertainty in their minds, then there was surely a radical and inexcusable error in the reckoning, which should not have occurred.

Second, when the investigation of this disaster takes place, there can be no doubt that it will be shown that one of its principal causes was the fatal policy which prevails in many of the new ocean lines of making speed and shortness of time the principal recommendations for their boats. The instructions to make time, regardless of danger and sometimes even of ordinary precaution, it will probably be found, contributed to the loss of the Atlantic as much as any other cause. The older lines, like the Cunard and North German Lloyds, look only to strength and safety, and the question of speed is made secondary to these. The result is, that they make more money out of their strength and safety than the new lines out of their speed, and at the same time they insure the lives of their passengers. The old Cunard Line, although it has lost two of its minor steamers, we believe has not lost the lives of any passengers.

Third, we are not aware what may constitute the specific duties of an ocean pilot on one of the steamers of the White Star Line, or any other. Whatever they may be, the responsibility of an ocean-going steamer rests upon the Captain, until the coast pilot comes aboard and takes charge of the boat. The Captain is supreme in command. Upon such an occasion as this, therefore, when the Captain of the Atlantic had decided to deviate from his course and run into the harbor of Halifax for coal, knowing that the coast was a dangerous one, and more dangerous than ever on such a dark and tempestuous night, he should not have given up his watch at midnight and retired to sleep. He should have remained at his post all night, or at least until the steamer was safely within the harbor of Halifax, past all possibility of danger. The very fact that the steamer was going into Halifax to coal involves probably another cause of the disaster. Sufficient coal should have been taken aboard at the outset for the voyage, notwithstanding the high price of coal in England. Coal happens to be cheaper at Halifax than at any other place, and so, probably for the sake of a few dollars, more or less, an insufficient supply was laid in, and in the attempt to get into Halifax harbor, to procure more coal, the vessel was lost, with its precious cargo of human life.

There can be no doubt that the facts we have mentioned—the fatal errors in reckoning, the policy of making speed instead of safety the characteristic of the line, the neglect of duty by the Captain at an exceptional time, and the insufficient supply of coal—contributes to the loss of this steamer, and the responsibility for them must be established by official investigation. It will also be a proper subject for this investigation to determine the sea-worthiness of the vessels of this line. The Atlantic was but two years old. She was 420 feet in length and 40 feet beam, the length being thus nearly eleven times as great as the width. Although constructed of iron, with six water-tight bulkheads, at the very first shock she went to the bottom so suddenly that some of her passengers were drowned in their berths. There are still left the Oceanic, Baltic, Republic, Adriatic, and the Celtic, the latter just finished, all built in the same manner. How many of these are sea-worthy? What guarantee has the public that these also will not go to the bottom at the very first shock? If there is any fault of construction in these steamers, growing out of the fact that they have been built mainly to make time, the public have a right to know it. This line has been heralded with a great flourish of trumpets as superior to any other on the ocean. It is not a good omen that, in the three years since it commenced operations, one of its vessels has been lost, with a larger loss of life than has happened for many years to an ocean-going steamer. If it be true, as stated, that the agents of this line have passages now engaged for 45,000 emigrants, there is all the more need for a thorough investigation into the sea-going qualities of these vessels.

The Hon. Jessie W. Fell has recently published a handsome lithograph, containing the autobiography of Abraham Lincoln in a *fac-simile* of his own handwriting, with extracts from some of his most remarkable public utterances. In 1859, Mr. Fell applied to Mr. Lincoln for a brief history of his life, from which to prepare a memoir to show the people of the Eastern States the career of a man who had suddenly grown into national importance. After much persuasion, Mr. Lincoln wrote down the events of his life in the shape of a letter to Mr. Fell. It is this interesting document which is now furnished in a lithograph *fac-simile*, suitable for framing, and calculated to adorn the walls of a library. The autobiography is characteristically brief and modest, and the story is told with a charming simplicity which only a man of Lincoln's greatness could attain. The work is sold at $1.50 unframed, or at from $3.50 to $5 per copy with suitable framing. Dr. John Sweeny and Henry C. Fell are the general agents, located at Normal, Ill., who are desirous of spreading the distribution of the memorial through canvassers.

The new map of Spain, which the Republican leaders have prepared, represents that country as divided into thirteen Confederate States, as follows: 1. Galicia, formed by the four Galician Provinces. 2. Castile-Leon, formed by the union of the Asturias and Old Castile. 3. Burgos-Cantabro-Vasco-Navarre. 4. Aragon, comprising Aragon, Rioja, and Soria. 5. Catalan. 6. The Valencia-Balearic State. 7. New Castile. 8. Estramadura. 9. Oceanic Andalusia. 10. The Canary Islands. 11. Cuba. 12. Porto Rico. 13. The State of the Phillippines. No mention is made on the map, however, of the State of Anarchy, which is the only important State of Spain just now.

The New Jersey Legislature is now considering a bill authorizing the appointment of an agent to procure employment for such convicts discharged from the penitentiary as may have evinced an intention to lead useful lives. The proposition is a novel one, but its humanity is a strong commendation in its favor. If it should work well in New Jersey, it will in all probability be imitated in other States. Its operation will therefore be watched with great interest by those engaged in charitable work.

THOSE PLANS.

The Kentucky Block Art Gallery Opened to the Reporters.

Intriguing Architectural Rings Already Operating.

The Mayor's Veto Power the People's Safeguard.

Meeting of the Committee---Increase of "First-Choice" Plans.

Brief Description of a Few of the Designs.

Yesterday was the day upon which the joint Committees of the Common Council and County Commissioners were to select twelve of the half hundred plans for a city and county building. It was, therefore, a day of considerable activity among certain parties connected with the departments. Now there is much going on with reference to these plans that the public knows nothing about, much that it would like to learn of, and the following hints may be of service to that gracious body which was scared by roughs from the polls on Tuesday. Now

THE TEMPORARY PICTURE GALLERY

connected with the present exposition may be one suited to the purposes for which it is used. It is situated on the corner of Adams and Clark streets, and is nearly one block from the City Hall. This gives the authorities a minimum of trouble. The upper story in which the plans are hung does not consist of anything in particular. Where partitions are to be placed therein is a matter for future consideration, and thus ample room has been given for the disposition of such plans as may by interposition of Providence have been considered elaborate affairs. It has also given the authorities opportunity to stow away others, possessing, to an unprofessional eye, considerable merit, but which, in a tiny room with less light than could be desired, lose considerably in attractiveness. As this may have been accidental, nothing need be said about it, but the fact may be remembered, nevertheless.

THE VACANT STORY

is cold as bottled airs of winter can make it. It seems to an unprofessional frame as though, during the last cold spell, all the windows had been opened, and the cold carefully shut up as soon as possible afterwards. A number of extemporized racks have been erected, several inches too high for the unprofessional eye to reach the top of them without a telescope. They are placed in order regardless of light. One side is dark and the other tolerably well lighted, and the plans of "well-known architects of undoubted talent" are placed on one side, while those of "obscure gentlemen who have never achieved any great public work" are in deep shadow. This is

SINGULAR, BUT ACCIDENTAL,

of course. Should the deluded public have an opportunity to study up these accidents and found an inductive theory upon them, they will find plenty of corroborative matter to assist them.

HOW YOU GET IN.

This wonderful art gallery is approached by two stairways. One of these has been effectually boarded up. The other one has been boarded up also, but has a door in it, furnished with a key of improved pattern. That this door should be well and properly guarded, two persons are employed in sitting behind it and transcending their duty at the city's expense. One of them has been an employe of the Board of Public Works, whose appointment to the onerous and responsible position named might be pardonable. The other is a young man whose qualification to the position is not quite so readily noted. It is true that his relative occupies a very subordinate position on a daily paper in this city, and has applied to the Board of Public Works to secure his brother's appointment to a position which might tax his powers of discernment considerably. It is a position which would require the perception of the difference in outline between a mud-scow and a passenger steamer. With a desire to conciliate the daily paper alluded to, but with a desire to protect the navigators of this community from the disastrous consequences likely to follow a mistake in the essentials indicated, the Board appointed the reporter's relation to the duties and responsibilities inseparable from the position of assistant janitor of the fourth story of Kentucky Block. But in doing this, the Board has exposed the public to a danger not unlike that from which the navigators were rescued. Should the reporter find his salary too small to support his relatives, the fraternity will readily contribute to that desirable end, but they do protest against that personage transcending his duty.

That he has done so is obvious. The *Times* stated publicly that a reporter of that paper gained access to the plans. If it did so, it was done through the assistant janitor, whose brother is a subordinate employe of that paper; if the reporter did not get in, then his statement is a falsehood.

The assistant janitor in his efforts to transcend his duty, and in the exercise of a judgment possessing the generic lack of evenness, found himself engaged in

AN ALTERCATION

with the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who, in a few brief sentences to which his righteous indignation gave peculiar point, described the assistant janitor accurately. Those who heard this able lawyer's opinion forcibly expressed, were compelled to admit that his argument was irresistible. That Mr. Hoyne failed to adorn the assistant janitor's shoulders with an extra cranial mansard was owing only to the fact that Mr. Hoyne was too much of a gentleman to descend to such a method of aiding him to do better.

In the disposition of these plans, as above stated, there are

SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT ACCIDENTS

of locality. Among the architects, and it is even boldly stated by responsible parties, among some of the members of the Committee, there are four or five cliques. There is the "Government clique," to which the attention of the two bodies is especially invited. Let them decide whether they will be true to their honor or their party. There is a German clique, which is fairly progressing. There is another clique which it is difficult to designate, except as a "prominent architect clique." The first is working on money, the second on money, and the third more especially on money than on anything else. To these three divisions might be added a few more. Out of fifty plans it would be strange if there were no more

WORTH REMEMBERING.

It would be well for all parties concerned to bear in mind the following important considerations. The county cannot build until the city agrees; the city cannot build until an ordinance or resolution to that effect is passed; and, until such can secure a three-fourths vote, it will be valueless without the Mayor's approval. If there is a "job" in the matter, the resolution must be passed by a larger majority than can be obtained. The interests of the city are safe in Mayor Medill's hands.

There was a talk of hurrying the choice of designs through by selecting twelve yesterday. As this would assist in letting expensive designs slip through without calculation, the better members of the Committee were opposed to the selection.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in the Board of Public Works office, present the following gentlemen: Mayor Medill, Commissioners Thompson and Prindiville, County Commissioners Bogue, Galloway, Herting, Singer, Ashton, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Ald. McGenniss, Ogden, Schmidt, Bailey, Heath, and Carney. County Commissioner Singer presided.

The object of the Committee was the selection of twelve of the plans for further consideration.

Ald. Ogden moved to postpone the choice for one week.

The Mayor pointed out the necessity for careful deliberation and inspection. The building was to be either the pride or the shame of the city. It was not as if $3,000,000 were rotting in the Treasury, rotting for want of use. The cost of building the new hall would be about equal to that of deepening the canal, and should be undertaken deliberately.

Ald. Ogden also urged delay, and it was decided that a decision be arrived at a fortnight from yesterday.

Ald. Bailey moved that a copy of the descriptions of each plan be attached to each plan, so that the general public could form some opinion of them, when admitted to view them.

Commissioner Prindiville thought this unnecessary. Persons who took an interest in the subject might obtain all the information by applying at the office of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. McGenniss moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

Ald. Bailey moved to instruct the Board of Public Works to issue permits to the public to see the plans from the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, until 4 p. m.

Ald. Heath opposed the motion as injudicious. Until the award was made by the Committee, he thought, it would be injudicious to admit anybody but those already privileged. When that award was made, it would be right enough. There were already men enough who were using their influence toward the choice of certain designs. There has been only one architect who wished the public admitted, and that suggestion indicated a desire to admit the architect. He would be sorry to see the motion prevail.

Commissioner Thompson said that, while it would be dangerous to admit the whole public, he saw no objection to allowing Aldermen and County Commissioners to introduce their friends to the building.

Commissioner Galloway was opposed to letting in the public indiscriminately.

Ald. McGenniss was also opposed to the motion. He did not want to be elbowed and buttonholed by "influential men" in the performance of his duties. There would be too much labor involved for the Board in the issuing of passes.

Ald. Ogden said it would be imposing too heavy a burden on the Board of Public Works.

The motion was withdrawn.

Commissioner Thompson wished to admit correspondents of foreign newspapers to view the plans, on the same terms as applied to local reporters, which being moved was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Thompson also moved to increase the number of twelve, to eighteen, which was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned to a week from next Wednesday.

SOME OF THE PLANS.

Want of space prevents us giving a detailed description of all the plans to-day, but a cursory mention may be interesting. No. 1. "Semper Resurgens," by Messrs. Rankin & Garnsey, the former the sleeping partner, is a lofty design, plain in the main building, relieved by the richness of detail in the tower and entrances. It is in the Italian style. The perspective view (always regarded by architects as deceptive) shows a very stylish but rather lean structure. The main point appears to be on Washington street. Messrs. Cochrane & Miller,

No. 2, "Venetian," is something in style what its name implies. It is a compact, massive building, with a heavy, square tower standing alone in the centre of the building. On either side of it are two airy, open courts, upon which the windows of offices not otherwise lighted look for air and illumination. The design of the various courts and offices will give the Committee plenty of opportunity to appreciate it.

No. 3, "Utility," is also a handsome building, but the multitude of external adornments would seem to render it impracticable from its expensiveness. The effect of the edifice, with its lofty cupola, is not as striking as some others, but the internal arrangements may please the Committee.

No. 4, "Marmion," is a striking building, but the amount of construction above the line of the roof appears to be endless, domes and cupolas suggesting a number of unexpected mushrooms on a very small lot. The internal arrangements are similar to those above named, and belong to the same general order. The style of the building is also Italian. The tower terminates at a giddy height.

No. 5, "Eureka," Mr. Thomas Tilley, on the dark side, is one of those for which we predict a high place when the premiums are dispensed. It differs in the general idea from any other in the hall, being arranged with a maximum of outside light. Mr. Tilley has chosen to draw his ground plan in the form of a Greek cross, and has worked up the details with good taste and ingenuity. The perspective drawing shows a very handsome building in Italian style, massive, and imposing, with a high, square tower, the effect of which is improved by cutting the corners. The estimated cost is less that $2,800,000, but one or two members of the Committee doubt it. One error appears to be the addition of a fourth story to the building. The cruciform design is so apparently adapted to this style of building that it is a wonder some one else has not lighted upon it. The entrances are on each corner, the advantage of which is obvious.

No. 7, "Let Merit Win," is an excellent motto, but not appropriate for this city. It is a highly ornamented structure with a very small tower, but very rich in detail. It is scarcely well proportioned, but may be regarded as one of the twelve best. The arrangements inside are good, and deserve attentive inspection.

No. 9, "Justitia," Otto H. Matz, is another handsome design, a combination of the forms from the various periods of the Renaissance, with a general adherence to the pavilion of the new Louvre, the Hotel de Ville of Paris, and the Maison de Commerce of Lyons. The grand plan is an irregular parallelogram, with an open court, giving plenty of light and ventilation for the offices. The first story is Doric, the second Ionic, and the third composite, the capitals of this last being of fern instead of acanthus leaves. The main features of the design are two large pavilions in the centre of the two fronts on LaSalle and Clark streets, 80 feet front. The dome is placed 35 feet from the building line on Washington street, which, with the octagon lantern and base, is 325 feet high. The interior court has a plain ashlar front. All the offices receive light and heat from the streets and court. The estimate cost is $2,800,000.

No 10 is designated by a five-point star; is a very handsome structure, the roof of which suggests to everybody the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. It is very imposing, and in the roofing quite a novelty here.

No. 11, "Childe Harold," is a Gothic building, very handsome in itself, but, as Gothic architecture is not understood here, and only attempted by one or two architects, it is fair to suppose it came from Boston. It is almost ecclesiastical in its treatment, nothing having been modified to suit the modern taste for secular structures. It is really unmeaning in its quaintness to us Chicagoans.

No. 12 designated "10—116," appears to be of foreign extraction also. It is rambling in style, and suggests four separate buildings linked together by a low tunnel. In fact, that is about what it is. The internal arrangements may redeem it when a thorough examination is made.

No. 7, "Aut Cæsar aut Nihil," Mr. Gay, is a novelty as well as a handsome affair. The architect has had the courage to turn his back on the conventional dome as being a superfluous expense, and adding little to the appearance of a building. He has erected his building on paper round a square, wasting no space, but obtaining plenty of air and light. This is obtained by running a continuous corridor throughout the building, the offices on one side receiving light from the court, and on the other from the street. In place of a cupola, he has designed a triumphal column, which being for use in the shape of a ventilating shaft and smoke-stack, is according to the old-fashioned ideas of art, which the discovery of petroleum has so thoroughly repressed in this country. The entrances are on LaSalle and Clark streets, and are covered with an enormous portico, startlingly handsome. Each corner is capped with a small dome, the whole design being as simple as it is unique and imposing. In the arrangement of offices the shrewd designer took the trouble to discover from the various city and county officers the requirements of their offices, and located them accordingly. Hence it is probable that there will be fewer official grumblers by the adoption of his plan than by any other.

No. 26, "Light and Air," is not a building which is likely to attain the premiums, the entrances being small and inconvenient.

No. 33, "To the People," is very French in design,—and not unnaturally, since it was originally designed for a Parisian theatre, and published by the Intime Club, of Paris. As a theatre it would have been a great improvement on the Globe or McVicker's, but as a Court-House it is not quite the thing.

No. 35, "Gothic," by L. B. Jenney, is, as the device suggests, thoroughly Gothic. Every one who sees it is struck by its similarity to the City Hall of Manchester, England. The latter is a stupendous affair, a triumph of old English architecture, rich in design, and a relic for future generations to admire. Such is not the case with Jenney's plan, for though it is undoubtedly an evidence of conscientious labor and genius on the part of the original architect, it lacks the minute details which make the Manchester building so admirable an edifice. We are apt to regard all Gothic architecture here as ecclesiastical. Mr. Jenney has not endeavored to remove the impression. If the occupation of a cathedral-like city hall would purify its officers, then let Mr. Jenney's plan prevail, but your city officer, though he attend religious services, does not admire the church too much.

No. 29, by Mr. Rehvolt, is a simple building, compact, and presenting many points of interest, suggesting not a little the late lamented Court-House, which was erected as a monument to Grand by the authorities before the fire.

"Urbs in horto," is the device of Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas, and is attached to a series of very handsome drawings in the Italian style. The central figure is an enormous dome, towering high above the lofty building. The facade is very rich in colonnated ornament, and very costly. The expense would be very heavy in the construction of this building.

EXPLANATION.

In selecting the above plans, one or two have been omitted, which, perhaps, deserve a notice. But as the few lines accorded to each are not supposed to give an accurate description, nor, indeed, anything more than a general hasty view of the architect's intention, the designers need not feel aggrieved. Some of the drawings are well executed, some very badly drawn. Some of the plans are excellent, some very poor. It will take all the time accorded to the Committee yesterday to inspect the fifty plans thoroughly.

A SUGGESTION.

By the way, as the doorkeeper transcended his duty in letting in a *Times* reporter three days ago, would it not be better to appoint him harbor-master at once, and let some more intelligent person fill his place? This is for the consideration of the Board of Public Works Commissioners, who would not give passes to reporters until yesterday.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A lecture sociable will take place this evening at the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirtieth street. Mr. V. B. Denslow will deliver a lecture on the "Limits of Rationalism."

A sociable of the First Congregational Church will be held this evening at the residence of J. H. Pearson, No. 248 West Washington street. Strangers are specially invited to meet the pastor and other members.

It was announced by the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church last evening, at prayer-meeting, that one of his members, in the late disaster to the steamship Atlantic, had lost his father, mother, sister, brother-in-law, and sister's children.

A tobacco factory at No. 717 Indiana avenue was entered by John Williams on Tuesday night, by breaking open a window-blind. He was caught in the act, and yesterday morning was held for trial in bonds of $500 by Justice Banyon.

A lost boy, named Russell Parker, 9 years old, very genteely dressed, has been at the Madison Street Police Station since Monday. He is in great distress. He states that his parents but recently removed to the city, and he does not know the street they live on.

This evening, at a public meeting to be held in the church corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, Judge Gookins will speak on "What I Have Seen and Heard on the Chicago Bench and in Chicago Jail," and the Rev. E. S. Davies on "How Far It Is from the Saloon to the Prison."

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Hadde, at No. 370 Twenty-second street, who committed suicide by hanging herself on Tuesday night, full particulars of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday. There were no new facts developed, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Literary Club of the Young Men's Christian Union will meet this evening in the rooms over No. 207 West Madison street. Discussion will be had on the question: "*Resolved*, That capital punishment ought to be abolished," and there will be recitations, an essay, and other interesting things.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were received yesterday, as follows: Joliet Iron and Steel Company, 10 shares; Union Rolling Mills Company, 10 shares; James W. Scoville, 2 shares; Michael T. Cleary, 1 share; Holtslander, Randall & Co., 3 shares; F. F. French, 1 share; Eugene Wheeler, 1 share; Maxwell, Wheeler & Co., 1 share; James W. Reedy, 1 share; George W. Hannis, 1 share; A. F. Buscheck, 1 share.

The law allowing a rebate of duties on articles imported for use in the rebuilding of Chicago expires on Saturday next. Consequently there is great activity among builders, in the placing of plate glass in their structures, some persons even going so far as to fit windows into walls which still remain roofless. The rebate on imported plate-glass is about 40 per cent, a considerable item in a building like the Palmer Grand Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 1 o'clock, a man named David McCarthy was walking along the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in front of the passenger depot, east of Canal street, when he was run into from behind by engine No. 318, of the Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad. He was knocked down and dragged along the track about twenty feet, and badly bruised, but not seriously injured. Dr. Lee attended him at the Sisters' Hospital.

The Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest met last evening in the Third Church, Judge Moore presiding. After the calling of the roll and reading of the record the Board adjourned to meet this morning in the chapel of Dr. Kittredge's Church at [illegible]. The closing exercises of the Seminary [illegible] take place this evening in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, at which time Professor F. L. Patton will deliver an address. The Board will close its session to-day.

Yesterday morning, a fellow named [illegible] C. Newton was examined before Justice [illegible], for starving a horse to death. The evidence showed that he shut the poor creature in a barn on Twenty-second street, and did not feed or water him for three days, at the end of which time the animal died from exhaustion. Some neighbors, more humane than Newton, had been arrested, and were the principal witnesses against him at the examination. The prisoner was remanded for further hearing.

A man named J. M. Armstrong, who has been dealing in canned fruits, for the past six months, at No. 13 Michigan avenue, under the firm name of Armstrong, Ogden & Co., was arrested by Officer Flynn, yesterday afternoon, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. It is asserted that he has victimized a number of prominent firms, by giving them worthless check in exchange for goods. Among the alleged victims are A. J. Nutting, of the C. O. D. clothing-store, and Parbridge & Co. It is intimated by the detectives that he has been guilty of several extensive "jobs," which, if successfully proven against him, will give him a free residence at Joliet. He will have a preliminary examination this morning.

THE SINGER BUILDING ACCIDENT.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the bodies of William Brasse and Philip Munziner, the victims of the accident at the Singer Building on Monday. Ives Zarbell, the sub-architect of the building, was sworn: Had seen the scaffold, and believed it strong enough to sustain any weight that it would be necessary to place upon it. A ton and a half would be as much weight as it would have to bear at one time. Believed that there was not more than 2,800 pounds on the scaffold when it fell, and if this weight had been evenly distributed it would have sustained it. The scaffold was erected for N. S. Bouton & Co. by William Goldie, under the superintendence of Adolph Martin.

Adolph Martin, sworn: Superintended the erection of the scaffold. Before erecting it, received from Gustave Gabriel estimates as to how much weight would be placed upon the scaffold, and erected it accordingly. Believed if the weight had been evenly distributed, the scaffold would not have fallen. Repeatedly cautioned the men about putting too much weight on it.

Herman Schepo, sworn: Was one of the men who were on the scaffold when it fell, and was saved by catching hold of a rope. Felt it shake, and warned the men that it was not safe. The bulk of the material was placed in the centre of the scaffold. It was all placed there under Mr. Gabriel's orders, who was acting as foreman for N. S. Bouton & Co.

The jury found that both men were killed by the falling of a scaffold, March 31, 1873, in the Singer Building, at the corner of State and Washington streets; and that the weight which caused it to fall was placed on it by the orders of Gustave Gabriel, and held him responsible for the accident.

—An honest old Pennsylvania farmer had a tree on his premises he wanted cut down, but being weak in the back, and having a dull ax, he hit upon the following plan: Knowing the passion among his neighbors for coon hunting, he made a coon's foot out of a potato, and proceeded to imprint numerous tracks to and up the tree. When all ready, he informed his neighbors that the tree must be filled with coons, pointing to the external evidence made with his potato foot. The bait took, and in a short time half a dozen fellows with sharp axes were chopping at the base of the tree, each taking their regular turn. The party also brought dogs and shot guns, and were in ecstacies over the anticipated haul of fat coons. The tree finally fell, but nary a coon was seen to "drag."

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

Decent People Say They Were the Most Disgraceful Exhibitions of the Kind Ever Witnessed Here.

Reasons Why They Were Illegal---What Mayor Medill Has to Say About the Township Organization Act.

Strange Conduct of the West Town Moderator and His Assistants---They Fail to Make Complete Returns.

It is conceded by every person who lays any claim to respectability and good citizenship that the town elections on Tuesday were the most disgraceful and illegal political exhibitions ever witnessed in this city. Several of those who were elected, even, do not pretend to say that a single principle of honesty or fair dealing entered into the management of the contests, or that the townships embraced by the city limits were in any way benefited by the result. With the exception of a few respectable men, who pay large taxes, and for whose election nobody can satisfactorily account. When the class of persons who voted is taken into consideration, the Town Boards will be composed of men of no better repute than those who composed them before. In many instances the change has been for the worse.

The Township Organization act, so far as it applies to Chicago, is generally denounced as a piece of imbecile legislation. There can be no doubt that it operated against a fair and impartial election in this city by restricting the polls in each township to one. That this has been an insurmountable obstacle to thousands of voters is evidenced by the paltry vote polled. Where is the man of business, residing near the limits of any of the three divisions, who would be willing to take his place in a line of one thousand at an election? Yet such is the penalty which the Township act imposes upon every respectable person who desires to vote for town officers. When it is considered that the entire vote of the city, if cast at all, was compelled by law to be cast at three polling places, the meagreness of Tuesday's vote and the character of the voters can be easily accounted. The Mayor says that the application of the Township act to a great city like Chicago is an outrage which he lacks words to condemn. He says it only multiplies local governments and local office-holders at the expense of the people. This is also the opinion of other well-informed persons who have the good of the city at heart.

Tuesday's elections can be proved illegal if any person will go to the trouble of testing them. The provisions of the act under which they were held were shamefully disregarded in nearly every instance, and consequently the persons declared elected have no right to assume the duties of the officers, and the persons taxed cannot be compelled to satisfy the levies. At the North Town meeting the Moderator and Secretary were not sworn, in as the following section of the Township Organization act directs:

SEC. 2. Before the Moderator or the presiding officer of any town meeting shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of such office, which oath may be administered by the Town Clerk or other proper officer.

Accordingly, Mr. Dennehy, the Moderator (an honest man, who evidently did not understand the nature of the business in which he was engaged), and the persons who assisted him, acted without authority when they caused the polls to be opened and an election for town officers to be held.

The following section of the Township act was also violated by the Moderator and Secretary of the North Town meeting, as they removed the ballots from the Turner Hall to the police station, on North Dearborn street, and subsequently adjourned temporarily before the canvass had been completed.

SEC. 20. At the close of every election by ballot, the presiding officer shall proceed publicly to canvass the votes, which canvass, when commenced, shall be continued without adjournment or interruption until the same be completed.

The Moderator of the West Town meeting and his assistants did not pay the slightest attention to this important section. Their action in the matter is absolutely without a parallel in the history of popular elections. After the closing of the polls, they moved from the voting place to the office of Justice Van't Wond, and thence to the office of M. [illegible] Miller, ex-Town Clerk. During the night Mr. Lawrence O'Brien, candidate for Collector, introduced coffee and other good things, and caused a table to be laid in a room adjoining that in which the votes were being counted. When the edibles were in readiness the Moderator and his assistants, and every other person in the room left the ballot-box, and the tickets, and the tally-sheet to care for themselves. A police officer who entered the room about this time says he could have stuffed his pockets full of tickets and walked off with them without any person but himself knowing anything about it. Yesterday morning, after announcing the vote on the four principal officers, the counters adjourned for breakfast, leaving the tickets and the tally-sheet behind them. When they returned for the purpose of ascertaining who had been elected Constables, the person whose office they occupied informed them that he did not want them round his place any more, and wished they would move somewhere else. They picked up the ballot-box, the tickets, and the tally-sheet, and walked—the Lord only knows where! Though eagerly sought for, they have not since been seen or heard of. TRIBUNE reporters hunted for them until late in the evening, and couldn't get a trace of them anywhere. The last persons heard to inquire after them were Judge Scully and Louis Amberg, and they were in a buggy that looked as if it had seen travel yesterday. No one knows who is Constable and who isn't; but, as the constables will be illegal officers anyhow, THE TRIBUNE did not keep its reporters out all night to learn their names.

If the actions of the North and West Town meetings, as set forth above, were not illegal and unauthorized, then the Township Organization act is, to speak respectfully, a most ambiguous fraud.

The South Town meeting, it is said, acted contrary to law in this particular: That five or six men got together in a corner and voted away a large amount of taxes without the knowledge or consent of a vast number of citizens who were waiting in the vicinity, and whose opinions and votes were not asked for. With this exception the proceedings on the South Side were conducted fairly enough, and the men elected are for the most part responsible people.

Mr. J. J. Healey, who was illegally elected Clerk of the North Town yesterday, desires THE TRIBUNE to state that he will not accept the office, under the circumstances. If elected at all, he wishes to be elected according to law. He and Alderman Mahr called upon the Mayor yesterday, and informed him of the condition of affairs in their division of the city. They told him that the election there was a disgraceful event, which they had endeavored to remedy. His Honor said he entirely agreed with them.

With regard to the destruction of votes in excess of the poll list, attributed to Mr. Healey by the morning papers of yesterday, he says that he advised Mr. Dennehy to destroy them, in accordance with the provisions of the following section of the Township Organization act:

SECTION 21. The canvass shall be conducted by taking a ballot at a time from the ballot-box, and continue counting until the number of ballots are equal to the number of ballots on the poll-list, and if there shall be any left in the box they shall be immediately destroyed; and such persons as shall have the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected. If on opening the ballots, two or more ballots shall be found to be so folded that it shall be apparent that the same person voted them, the presiding officer shall destroy such votes immediately.

The following are the officers elected in the different towns, according to the returns now in:

NORTH TOWN.

Supervisor—Robert Kenney.
Collector—John Murphy.
Assessor—Albert Patch.
Town Clerk—J. J. Healey.
Constables—John Thom, M. McMahon, N. Davis, J. Bariels, George B. Baynes, C. Lindgren, N. M. Plotka.

SOUTH TOWN.

Supervisor—P. O'Brien.
Collector—P. M. Cleary.
Assessor—Edward Phillips.
Town Clerk—John Shaffer.
Constables—Philip Koehler, Maurice Crean, P. B. Foley, Jesse T. Gleason, John M. Moore, Henry Bar[illegible], F. J. Connolly, William E. Dempsey, John Tunison.

WEST TOWN.

Supervisor—Thomas Wall.
Assessor—A. L. Amberg.
Collector—Lawrence O'Brien.
Town Clerk—J. W. Clark.
Constables—No returns, nor the slightest shadow of any.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Further Details of the Great Disaster on the Nova Scotia Coast.

The Loss of Life, Though Large, Not so Great as First Reported.

Over Four Hundred Passengers Rescued from the Wreck.

The Number Supposed to Be Drowned Estimated at Five Hundred and Fifty.

Statements of Several of the Officers and Passengers.

Arrival of the Rescued at Halifax.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

HALIFAX, April 2.—Only three or four cabin passengers were saved from the wreck of the Atlantic, one Englishman and two or three Frenchmen. Only one lady passenger attempted to save herself, and she was frozen to death in the rigging, and fell into the water. The purser is among the lost. Some of the passengers arrived in this city to-day, and give harrowing details of the calamity.

The Atlantic had 850 steerage passengers, and thirty in the saloon. There had been two births during the voyage. The crew numbered 142, and fourteen stowaways were discovered. Three hundred in all were saved out of the total number of 1,038.

The steamer Delta has not returned from the scene of the wreck of the Atlantic; hence, no additional news have been obtained concerning the disaster.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

LONDON, March 2.—The following is a list of the names of the cabin passengers on the steamship Atlantic: N. Brandt, John Price, H. Kaugher, S. W. Vick, Albert Sumner, J. Hewitt, Spencer Jones, H. Wellington, W. Gardner, James Brown, R. Camacks, J. Markwold, H. Hirsch, B. Richmonds, W. Greeyett, W. Sheat, H. Sheat, Charles Allen, A. Jugle, John Brindley, L. Levingson, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Sheat, Miss Davidson, Miss Randon, Miss Brodie, Miss Barker, Miss Merritt, Miss Sheat, and two Misses Rose.

PROFOUND SENSATION.

The announcement of the wreck of the steamship Atlantic, and the appalling loss of life caused thereby, creates a profound sensation in this city, and at Liverpool. The offices of the agents in both cities have been thronged all the morning with the friends of the passengers, all anxiously trying to obtain the names of the survivors, the list of whom has not arrived.

ASSISTANCE DISPATCHED.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The White Star Company, last evening, on receiving news of the disaster to the Atlantic, dispatched an agent to relieve the survivors, and instructed him to telegraph their names to important points. Two other agents left for Halifax this morning, to forward the survivors to their destinations.

The steamship City of Montreal, which sailed on the same day with the Atlantic (the 20th of March), has a duplicate list of the Atlantic's passengers, in cabin and steerage. She is expected to-day.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The company say that the catastrophe was caused by mistaking the lights on the coast, and do not attach the blame to the officers of the vessel, and that Capt. Williams was an experienced and excellent seaman. He is about twelve years in the transatlantic trade, and with the White Star line since its organization. At one time he commanded the steamship Colorado, which, after he retired from her, was sunk by a collision in the River Mersey.

Further than the dispatch announcing the wreck, the Company have not received any intelligence of the number of passengers lost. Those rescued are en route to Halifax, but, as the journey will have to be accomplished in wagons, they are not expected to arrive there before 5 o'clock this evening. Then the Captain's statements, and whatever particulars can be obtained, will be at once sent to the Company's office in this city.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

Ellen Rehan, aged 17, of Negah, Ireland; Patrick Caughlin, 25, of Untmeath, Ireland; Richard McIlwain, of Plymouth, Eng., and the husband and three children of Mary McDermott, Matron of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are the only additional persons known to be passengers on the Atlantic. John H. Price, a lawyer of this city, and two ladies in his charge, and also Peter Brindley, of this city, are supposed to be passengers.

UNPLEASANT RUMORS.

A rumor obtained circulation to-day that Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, was discharged from the service of Williams & Guion's Company for unseamanlike conduct, and Mr. Curtis, the passenger agent of that line, said he heard at the time that such was a fact. On the other hand, Mr. Spark, agent of the White Star line, says that Capt. Williams, upon leaving the employ of Williams & Guion, received from that company the most flattering testimonials.

People who had friends on board of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic crowded the offices of the White Star line this morning, hoping to learn the names of the survivors, but, as no list had been received, no information could be given them. The terrible disaster is the only topic of conversation this morning, and a full investigation is demanded by the public, that the responsibility of the disaster may be fixed on the proper parties.

LATER—STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—A steerage passenger makes the following statement:

I turned into my berth about 11 o'clock on Monday night. The night was dark, but starlight, and the weather fine. I knew the ship was going into Halifax for coal. The last that I remembered was that 2 bells—1 o'clock—struck. I then went to sleep and woke up with the shock, and remarked to my mate, "There goes the anchor." I thought, of course, we were safe in Halifax harbor, but, as soon as she made a second plunge, I said, "Good God! she's ashore!" With that we got up and dressed. The companion-way was thronged with lower steerage passengers. Seeing that the sea was commencing to break over the ship and lower down the companion way, I got as many as possible to take to the bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions. There we remained till after daylight. The ship had fallen over, and the steerage was full of water, one side only being out of it. Our only chance of escape was the ports. A number of men, probably twenty, got out through the ports to the side of the vessel. I remained until all who were alive were out. There were a great many drowned in their bunks; and others were drowned while trying to reach the ports. I got out through a port, and held fast to the side of the ship for about two hours, and then went to shore by the life-line. When I left the ship there were still a great many in the rigging.

AMONG THE LOST.

The names of the cabin-passengers lost are as follows: Cyrus M. Fisher, Counsellor-at-Law, of Vermont, and his wife; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, both of Chicago; J. H. Price, 151 Broadway, New York; Mr. Kruger, 54 Exchange Place, New York; Albert Sumner, San Francisco; Henry T. Hewitt, of W. J. Best & Co., 448 Broome street, New York; Mr. Merritt and wife, New York; Miss Scrymser and Miss Merritt, New York; Mrs. Davidson and daughter, London; W. B. Wellington, Boston; Mr. Street, wife, son, and daughter, Nevada.

The Second Officer, Henry Metcalf, is among the lost; also, Ambrose Worthington, Purser, and Hugh Christie, Chief Steward.

About seventy of the crew were lost, and the same number saved.

SAVED.

The following cabin passengers were saved: Freeman D. Marchwald, of Thompson, Langdon & Co., 391 Broadway, New York; S. W. Vick, of Vick & Malone, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Spencer Jones, of New Ross, Ireland; Lewis Levinson, London; A. Gardner, London; Charles W. Allan, London; Henry Hirzel, of Switzerland; Simeon Camachio, of New York; B. B. Richmond, Detroit; Adolphus Jugla, glove dealer, 737 Broadway, New York; William John Brindley, of Burslem, England; Daniel Kinane, Springfield, Ohio; James Brown, of Manchester; Nicholas Brandt, of New York.

The following are the officers saved: James A. Williams, Captain; J. W. Firth, Chief Officer; Cornelius Brady, Third Officer; John Brown, Fourth Officer; Cuppaige, Surgeon.

Four hundred and thirteen steerage passengers were saved, which is about one-half of the number on board.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' STATEMENT.

The following is the Captain's statement:

We sailed from Liverpool March 20. During the first part of the passage we had favorable weather and easterly winds. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th, we experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to 118 miles a day. On the 31st of March, the Engineer's report showed but about 127 tons of coal on board. We were then 460 miles east of Sandy Hook. With the wind southwest and a high westerly swell, and falling barometer, and the ship steaming only eight knots per hour, we considered the risk too great to push on, as we might find ourselves, in the event of a gale, shut out from any port of supply, and so decided to bear up for Halifax. At 1 p. m. on the 31st, Sambro Island was distant 170 miles, the ship's speed varying from 8 to 12 knots per hour; wind south, with rain, which veered to westward at 8 p. m., with clear weather. At midnight, I judged the ship to have made 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles south of Sambro, and I then left the deck, and went into the chart room, leaving orders about the lookout, and to let me know if they saw anything, and to call me at 3 a. m., intending then to put the ship's head to the southward and await daylight. My first intimation of the catastrophy was the striking of the ship on Marr's Island, and remaining there fast. The sea immediately swept away all the port boats. The officers went to their stations and commenced clearing away the weather-boats. Rockets were fired by the Second Officer. Before the boats could be cleared, only ten minutes having elapsed, the ship keeled heavily to port, rendering the starboard boats useless. Seeing that no help could be got from the boats, I got the passengers into the rigging and outside sails, and encouraged them to go forward when the ship was the highest and less exposed to water. The Third Officer, Mr. Brady, Quartermasters Owens and Speakman, by this time having established communication with the outlying rock, about forty yards distant, by means of a line, got four other lines to the rock, along which about 200 people passed. Between the rock and the shore was a passage one hundred yards wide. A rope was successfully passed across this, by which means about fifty got to land, though many were drowned in the attempt. At 5 a. m. the first boat appeared from the island, but she was too small to be of any assistance. Through the exertions of Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, the islanders were aroused, and then three larger boats came to our assistance. By their efforts all that remained on the side of the ship and on the rock were landed in safety, and cared for by a fisherman, named Clancy, and his daughter. During the day, survivors to the number of 429 were drafted off to various houses scattered about, the resident Magistrate, Edmund Ryan, rendering valuable assistance.

The Chief Officer having got up the mizzen rigging, the sea cut off his retreat. He stood for six hours by a woman who had been placed in the rigging. The sea was too high to attempt his rescue. At 3 p. m. a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, succeeded in getting him a line, and getting him off. Many of the passengers, saloon and steerage, died in the rigging from cold. Among the number was the Purser of the ship. Before the boats went out I placed two ladies in the life-boat, but, finding the boat useless, carried them to the main rigging, where I left them and went aft to encourage others to go forward on the side of the ship.

At this juncture the boilers exploded, and the boat rolled over to the leeward, the ship at this time being on her beam-ends. Finding myself useless there, I went to take the ladies forward, but found them gone, nor did I see them afterwards. Many passengers at this time could not be stimulated to any effort to save themselves, but lay in the rigging and died from fright and exposure. I remained on the side, encouraging, helping and directing until about fifteen were landed, when, finding that my hands and legs were becoming useless, I left the ship.

On reaching shore, I despatched the Third Officer to Halifax across the country to telegraph the news of the disaster, and obtain assistance. Mr. Morrow, the Cunard Line agent, promptly responded, and sent two steamers with provisions to convey the survivors to Halifax, where they will be cared for and forwarded to New York on the first opportunity, in charge of the First and Fourth Officers, the Third Officer and four men being left at the island to care for the dead as they come ashore.

Captain Sheridan Diver has received provisional authority as to the salvage of cargo and materials.

The Second Officer was lost with the "No. 30" life-boat.

AT THE SCENE.

Early this morning, the Dominion Government steamer Lady Head, the Cunard steamer Delta, and the steam-tug Goliath, left for the scene of the wreck of the Atlantic to render such assistance as they could. The Lady Head had on board a number of custom-house officers, and the Delta's party included several newspaper reporters. The start was made about 3 o'clock, so that the steamers might reach the scene immediately after daylight. As morning broke, the steamers approached Prospect, and those on board quickly learned the whereabouts of the ill-fated Atlantic, from the presence around her of a large fleet of fishing schooners and small boats. The locality is one that a mariner would be disposed to give a wide berth, if possible, the shore being a succession of large beds of rock, with dangerous shoals running out for some distance, while the bay is studded with innumerable islands, large and small, all solid rock, with scarcely a sign of vegetation or soil for anything to grow on, yet frowning and dangerous as the place was, there was a grandeur and beauty in the scene this morning, where the angry waves were breaking against the rocks and enveloping the shore almost continually in clouds of glistening spray. The business of the vessels was to get on board the passengers and others who had been rescued from the wreck, and put them on shore, where, with such a large number in so small a place, not even the large-hearted generosity and kindness of the fishermen could be expected to make them comfortable.

TAKING OFF THE SURVIVORS.

The Delta and Lady Head being unable to venture near the shore, came to anchor, and the Goliath, with a life-boat, went in to embark the shipwrecked people. No time was lost. The Goliath and the boats soon returned filled with men, who proceeded to get on board of the Delta, and such a motley party of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedes, Swiss, indeed representatives of every country in Europe, and of the United States of America, were huddled together, talking, laughing, crying, praying, and thanksgiving, producing a great confusion of tongues. Scarcely one-half of them had a complete and respectable looking suit of clothes. The wealthy merchant of London, and the New York professional gentleman, and the lowest of emigrants, appeared in clothing much of which had been given them by the good people of Prospect. Some were without coats, many without hats, others without boots, and all with the absence of some comfort in the clothing line. The scene may be more easily imagined than described. All were warmly welcomed on board the Delta, and no pains spared to make them as comfortable as possible. The Goliath returned to shore, and was soon back again with just such a crowd as the previous one. There were several affecting scenes on the Delta, as the passengers were collecting on her from different points, where they had been stopping. Friends, who had separated from each other after the Atlantic struck, and never expected to meet again in this world, were brought face to face in the Delta's cabin, where they grasped hands and wept for joy, and returned thanks to Him whose mercy had spared them, while so many of their fellows had been sent into eternity.

By 12 o'clock, all those who had reached shore safely, excepting an officer and four men, who remained, and those who walked inland, were taken on board the steamers Delta and Lady Head, the former having about 330 on board, and the latter 77.

LOST AND SAVED.

A calculation was now made by Capt. Williams, showing that the loss of life, though immense, was not so large as had been reported. The Atlantic had on board thirty-three cabin passengers, 800 steerage passengers, and a crew and officers of 143 men; total, 976 souls, leaving the number lost 564. This may not be precisely correct, but is nearly so.

THE ILL-FATED VESSEL.

The wreck remained in the same position as before reported, the bow and masts only above water, and the sea breaking so rough that the boats could not approach with safety. She was broken in some places, and a few packages had washed out and drifted to sea, but the bulk of the cargo appeared to be undisturbed.

CHIEF OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

J. W. Firth, Chief Officer of the Atlantic, made a statement, in substance as follows:

My watch ended at 12 o'clock on Monday night. The Second and Fourth Officers took charge, and I went to my berth. I was aroused by the shock of the vessel striking. The Second Officer came down to my room, and said the ship was ashore, and he was afraid she was gone. I put on a few articles of clothing, got an ax, and went on deck to clear the boats. The ship had careened over before I reached the deck. I cleared two starboard boats. Just then a heavy sea swept the boats away. I was holding fast to the mizzen-mast rigging, and now climbed higher for safety. The night was so dark, and the spray flew so thickly that we could not see well what was going on around us. I saw men on the rocks, but did not know how they got there. All who were alive on board were in the rigging. When daylight came, I counted thirty-two persons in the mizzen mast rigging with me, including one woman. When these saw that there were lines between the ship and shore, many of them attempted to go forward to the lines, and in so doing were washed overboard and were drowned. Many reached shore by aid of the lines, and the fishermen's boats rescued many more. At last all had either been washed off or rescued except myself, the woman and a boy. The sea had become so rough that the boats could not venture near us. Soon the boy was washed off, but he swam gallantly and reached one of the boats in safety. I got a firm hold of the woman and secured her in the rigging. I could see people on shore and in the boats, and could hail them, but they were unable to help us. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after we had been in the rigging ten hours, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, a Church of England clergyman, whose noble conduct I can never forget while I live, got a crew of four men to row him out to the wreck. He got into the main rigging, and procured a line, then advanced as far as he could towards me, and then threw it to me. I caught it, made it fast around my body, and then jumped clear. A sea swept me off the wreck, but Mr. Ancient held fast to the line pulled me back, and got me safely in the boat. I was then so exhausted and benumbed, that I was hardly able to do anything for myself, and, but for the clergyman's gallant conduct, I must have perished soon. The woman, after bearing up with remarkable strength under her great trials, had died two hours before Mr. Ancient arrived. Her half nude body was still fast in the rigging; her eyes protruding and her mouth foaming, a terribly ghastly spectacle, rendered more ghastly by contrast with the numerous jewels which sparkled on her hands. We had to leave her body there, and it is probably there yet. The scene at the wreck was an awful one, such as I had never before witnessed, and hope never to witness again. Comparatively few bodies drifted ashore. Most of them, with such articles as came out of the ship while I was on her, were carried to sea.

THE SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX.

The steamer Delta arrived this afternoon with the survivors from the wreck, and arrangements are made to have them well cared for. She reports that the Atlantic has not broken up, and the cargo, which is large and valuable, is not, therefore, adrift, with the exception of that on the deck, which was very little. Several vessels, with diving apparatus, had arrived at the wreck, and commenced operations for the removal of the dead bodies and cargo. The sea was still rough, but the wind had gone down, so that they could approach the locality without danger. The Carlotta's passengers, who got on early yesterday morning, say that the night was very dark, rainy, and windy, and that they were very anxious. She saw nothing of the Atlantic. The disaster was so soon over, that hundreds could know nothing of the danger. Of the 300 women and children, a majority were swept out of the steerage, and, drifting beyond the vessel on immense waves, were carried seaward and seen no more. The bodies recovered will be buried at Prospect Village.

THE SAVED STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The names of the steerage passengers saved are:

Robert Wood, Edmund Tye, Thomas Culy, M. Greener, Jas. Bateman, Edmund Egan, Henry Jones, Joseph Carroll, P. Kelly, Benjamin Burns, P. Carroll, P. Dunn, John McNamara, William Kelly, E. Cornwall, William Malone, Alfred Brenan, Thos. Sinclair, Peter McAdam, Robert Howlett, Patrick Baglan, Otto Anderson, H. M. Hanson, Jno. Svienak, R. R. Peterson, O. P. Hanson, O. R. Anderson, E. M. Neilson, William Cunningham, C. M. H. Chanson, E. B. Lawson, R. Svensin, L. P. Thomson, A. Hansen, J. M. Johnson, Christian Curling, J. S. Johnson, John Richards, John Standland, John Lucas, George Praker, Allearte Siovani, M. Schwartz, Jacob Schmidt, Charles Johnson, Dubler Zinck, G. Steverman, John Fungo, John Dinotos, Edward Mills, James Lucas, James Doran, Frederick Potter, Claus Claashicht, John Smith, William Booth, Thomas Keyes, Patrick Sampson, W. H. Hayman, Charles McCabe, William Hayman, Emile Ellinger, Victor Meyer, Robert Thomas, Thomas Beering, William Smith, Richard Taylor, George Smith, M. Anderson, William Kelly, Richard Reynolds, Patrick Sutcliffe, Patrick Cosgrove, William Wood, Simon Flinn, James Doyle, Edmund Doherty, J. A. Peters, John Burkman, Johannes Deer, James Ryan, Timothy J. O'Sullivan, Chris. M. Pederson, Charles Havily, Michael Sullivan, Patrick O'Connor, Patrick Moore, Patrick R. Reilly, Thomas Pratt, Osmond Gumdersen, Jacob Smidt, Michael Collins, Thomas Wilson, Daniel Walsh, Henry H. Shammay, R. E. Pritcher, Michael Kelley, Andrew Schwartz, William Shaw, Neil Sulsen, Richard George, John McGrath, Peter Anderson, August Brigelsen, Hugh Hughes, John Williamson, Thomas Moffat, Patrick Sullivan, Henry Parsons, Patrick McGrath, Andrew Stoolburson, J. A. Johansen, Harris Hanson, Charles Groom, John Wakerham, John Carlson, B. Lunsen, Theodore Colsen, Edmund Gayner, C. Huff, Hans Bernder, Patrick Graceford, Peter Reilly, Ralph Smith, John C. Elly, Frederick Raby, O. J. Nelson, K. Thompson, C. Cornelius, Henry Jacobs, William Worthington, James McGrath, John Handley, Thomas Cunningham, William Hay, Patrick Hannon, Michael Carmody, Thomas Booth, James McAllister, M. Christian, Mr. Folk, August Elnske, Joseph Telleff, Alfred Vollakl, Thomas Jarnis, Frederick Drumbuski, A. Gustave, John Hessel, Frederick Waydon, William Glandfield, Charles Morris, William Hawk, John Wren, Thomas Murphy, Hamilton Seadon, Hugh O'Neill, Peter Sussey, Peter Levert, Mitchell Smever, James McLatchy, Thos. Manning, Alexander Cameron, Benjamin Peck, Thomas Connolly, Patrick Connolly, Peter Rogers, John Schwartz, William Shutt, Mr. Lisedall and son, William Wallam, Michael Schwartz, Michael Burns, Daniel Riedly, Chris. Chrisncraft, Thomas McCuppen, Marcus Erison, Neil Neilson, John Mung, Thomas Medcalf, Cornelius Driscoll, Terrance McCarthy, Peter Mormon, James Henry, John Planser, Frederick W. Keohn, John Frum, Michael Sullivan, William Parker, Robert Carter, Alfred Bishop, Cornelius Scanlan, C. Anderson, James Foley, G. Keski, Michael Shower, John Wreckenburg, Alex. Parrish, John Quinn, John Swankl, John Lesmer, Wm. Valentine, A. Bier, Cornelius Sullivan, Peter Riland, Chris. Anderson, N. E. Johnson, Owen Donnelly, John Mander, Michael Hanay, John Donnelly, John Sarver, John McMann, W. Doudler, John Patterson, John R. Jones, Martin Coyle, John Wadley, Wm. Roland, John Lowe, Patrick Sattery, Thomas Farrell, John Doyle, Jeremiah Neal, Peter McKay, Andrew Huxley, James Walsh, John Dalton, James Flannagan, John Taylor, John Murphy, Thomas Redney, John Tapman, George Russell, James Kelly, N. Sullivan, John D. Jackson, Francis Williams, John Holland, James Pratt, Daniel Moore, Richard Nesbitt, Arthur Devlin, William Coughlin, Stephen Hammell, John Anderson, Daniel Schelby, Edward Feggins, Thomas Trevereaux, William Barron, Edward Doyle, M. Kalfon, Michael Cunningham, Thomas Chaplin, John Owen. Total, 336, besides seventy-seven coming up in steamer Lady Head.

About one-half of the steerage passengers were lost. All the ship's books were lost, so their names could not be obtained.

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The La Salle Coal Miners Accept a Reduction of Wages—Strike of Cincinnati Stone-Cutters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, March 2.—The coal miners of this city acceded to the reduction of 10 cents per ton in their wages, and went to work this morning at $1 a ton.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Quite a number of stone-cutters, to-day, demanded their wages should be raised from $4.50 to $5, and quit work because the employers refused to submit to their terms. How general the strike is has not been developed.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double extra, $6.50@6.75; treble extra, $7.00@8.50; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn, 56@58c. Oats firmer; 45@47c.

BRAN—Easier at 87½c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $17.50. Dry salt meats scarce at 6¾@8¾c; sides, rib, 8¾c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c. Bacon scarce at 7¾@9¾@10¾c. Hams at 14@15c. Lard—Refined scarce; tierce, 8¾c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Molasses unsettled; fair boiled, 50c; inferior to prime selling from 25 to 60c. Coffee at 17¾@19¾c.

WHISKY—89@95c.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 4,200 bales; ordinary, 13¾c; good ordinary, 16¾c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19¾@19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾@19¾c. Receipts, 3,701 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,068 bales. Stock, 197,864 bales.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.25@6.70; stockers, $3.50@4.25; common, $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Market inactive; arrivals fair; best, $6.50@7.25; medium, $6.00@6.25; common, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Market quiet; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $6.50@6.60; Yorkers, $5.90@6.10.

The firm of E. S. Scranton & Co., of New Haven, Conn., lately suspended, made a voluntary assignment in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Hildrup Railroad Bill Considered in the House.

Speech of Its Author in Support of the Measure.

Other Speeches by Friends and Opponents of the Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—The House took up the Railroad bills as the special order this morning, the first bill read being the Hildrup House bill No. 517, being "For an act to determine conclusively what rates of freight tariffs of the different railroads in this State are unreasonable, and to impose fines and penalties for demanding, charging, or collecting unreasonable rates."

Mr. Hildrup said this was one of a series of bills introduced to regulate railroads, and to check their tendency to encroach upon the people and the Government. There had always been a fight between corporations and the people, and law had always triumphed over monopoly until this latest phase of its power. There were no railroads fifty years ago. The introduction of railroads had given a new impetus to human industry. These roads were in possession of wealth and power. The companies had always acquired an immense amount of wealth before a single mile of track was laid, and year by year they levied an unauthorized tax upon the industry and produce of the country. They blackmailed millions, and concentrated power within themselves. The investment of a single million in a Pennsylvania railroad, forty years ago, had grown to three thousand millions, all over the country, the value of the roads, with that speed did these corporations grow into magnitude, and one thousand millions of that sum was made up of watered stock and fictitious capital. This was another form of a national debt. The time had come when the usurpations of railroad corporations should be stopped by authority of law or by the violent acts of a maddened people. The power of issuing watered stock was limitless, and would continue, if not checked, until it sapped the foundations of political liberty. There was assessed on the people in 1872, for transportation, $140,000,000 of money, being $20,000,000 more than the interest on the national debt, assumed to save the life of the nation. It took three bushels of corn to carry one bushel from any part of this State to the seaboard. The cost of carrying one ton of freight one mile was 1¾ per cent, while the roads charged over 5 cents a mile, a profit of over 325 per cent. Of the $250,000,000 worth of railroad property, only $24,000,000 was returned to the Assessors for taxation. These roads claimed that under their charters they could charge what they pleased, and also held that under the Federal Constitution the State had no right to fix rates, on the ground that it would impair contracts. He would not discuss the constitutional question then. It was enough for him to know that the Constitution of the State commanded the Legislature to fix rates. They had either to do that, or witness the wild revenge of mob-law. The railroads should submit to reasonable demands. By a form of law they should direct the energies of the people and curb the corporations, and thereby avert a contest that would be inevitable, and would retard the progress and welfare of the State for twenty-five years. The corporations had disregarded the provisions of the new Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The laws against extortion and unjust discrimination were spurned, the railroad Commissioners had failed to do their duty, and all the efforts made to control the monopolies had been as barren of results as the fig tree of Holy Writ. It was impossible for the individual to prosecute a war against railroads without certain bankruptcy and ruin. The State had to fight for the people, and should find a remedy that would bring these corporations to terms, and compel them to obey the law until the Court of final resort ruled that the State Constitution was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, if such a calamity should ever happen. Should the calamity ever overtake them, they should meet it as became a free people, and remodel the Federal Constitution to meet the exigencies of the case. Men who believed in vested rights said the Legislature could pass no effective laws, but he believed the people were masters of the situation, and would bring the physical, financial, and moral support of the State in the form of law to maintain their rights. The railroads brought superior physical force against the citizen, and, if he went to law, they used legal strategy to worry him from the contest. Could they not see the necessity of not abandoning the citizen to the immense power of the corporations mercilessly exercised against them? As the citizen could not stand against the railroads, neither could the railroads stand against the power of the State persistently and positively used against them. They would have to surrender. Passing to the consideration of the bill, he rejoiced the House had refused to abolish the Railroad Commission, for, though it had not accomplished all that was expected, the report it compiled was worth all the money the Commission cost, even if it had done nothing else. Under the bill, additional powers were conferred upon the Commission. All that ever had been done toward reducing rates had been done by a commission. A pliable power in the hands of the Commission to regulate rates and apply the law to suit particular cases was the Procrustean bed in which the railroad corporations should be made to lie. In Belgium the railroads were better regulated and controlled than in any other country, and the bill before them was based on the Belgian law. Austria had undertaken to control railroads through the courts. England had appointed a commission to regulate fares, and Switzerland had begun to wake up to the necessity of controlling railroads. If these countries had attempted by means of commissions and laws to control railroad rates, why should it not be done in Illinois? Under the first section of the bill, litigation was optional with the railroads, and if they reduced their rates in accordance with the reasonable demands of the Commissioners, they escaped trouble. The rule was elastic and flexible, and would meet every emergency. It was no absolute and iron rule, but was based upon the immutable principles of justice, and in the fact that a Legislature had the power to legislate for the common good in spite of a written contract. The first section provided for testing the reasonableness of the rates by judicial proceeding. To make justice speedy as well as sure cases of the kind had priority of all others in court, and the verdict of the jury was not to be subject to review on matters of fact. The rights of the individual were made subordinate to the public welfare, and a change of venue was to be denied without consent of both parties, so that justice should be complete without denial, prompt without delay. This was necessary to prevent railroads from resorting to their old tactics and postponing decisions. The provision was but inserting a restrictive clause in a general law which affected equally both parties, and was fair to all. The necessity of able counsel to represent the people was urged, and also the necessity of allowing the law to go into effect immediately. That bill related to freights only. (There was on the statute-books a law regulating passenger tariffs, which should remain until adjudicated upon.

The subjects of extortion and unjust discrimination were totally different and should be provided for in separate bills. There was a bill prohibiting unjust discrimination before the House which he believed superior to anything that could be drawn upon the same subject.

The excitement among the people, the collision between the people and the railroads was so imminent that the stocks of the roads had fallen, and capital was locked up that would not be invested until the passion of the people was allayed and the problem had received a satisfactory solution. He had been informed and believed that many of the prominent railroad men in the State were ready to make concessions as soon as they found some authority like the Commission with whom to treat. The Legislature was not the enemy of railroads, but the friend of the people. The corporations, like the citizen, should obey the laws. If necessary, the franchise of railroads should be modified for the public good. They would say to the railroads, "Take thou thy pound of flesh, but draw not one drop of Christian blood."

Mr. Swan inquired if the denying an appeal on a question of fact was not in violation of the Constitution?

Mr. Hildrup answered that courts all over the country had been relieved of appeals on questions of fact, and the Supreme Court had requested to be relieved of such appeals.

Mr. Leitze criticised Mr. Hildrup's position, on the ground that he delegated to the Commissioners the power to regulate rates, while he (Hildrup) admitted the Legislature had not that power in itself. Had the creature more power than the creator? He (Leitze) agreed with the gentleman that the Legislature could not fix rates. They should bear in mind two important instruments,—the State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States. If they could not frame a law in harmony with those instruments, they had better make none. If the Legislature had the power to fix maximum rates? why not do it, and not leave it to a commission. All the railroad companies had to do was to get up a case, be denied a change of venue, and take it up to the Supreme Court, where the law would be knocked higher than the other one. The Commissioners were to fix reasonable minimum rates, but a jury had to determine whether they were right or wrong. The Commissioners did not fix the rates, then? The jury did. Then do away with the Commission; it did nothing; it fixed no rates. That was the business of a jury. The rates fixed were to be prima facie evidence in all courts of record. Were they to be prima facie evidence before the jury that was to determine their reasonableness? Suppose the jury was corrupt, and allowed railroads rates that they could not run under and pay expenses; what then? Would they stop the railroads? The Sheriff had power to stop trains, to arrest persons, or serve writs. Were Sheriffs to stop trains and delay passengers and property to serve a writ or arrest a man? Was the traveling public to be delayed at any time to enforce the law? What evidence had they to sustain the allegation in the bill that "railroad corporations are demanding, charging, and collecting unreasonable rates?" How did they know it? Were they a jury or a Legislature? If they were guilty of that allegation in the last section of the bill, they were guilty of violating the first and all other sections of the bill, and should be fined the full penalties imposed in the bill. If so, the Legislature should send out its Constables and Sheriffs and enforce the punishment. Why not? Were they a mob? There were rumors of extortion and unjust discrimination on the streets, but were they to go on rumors? Was that the way to legislate?

Mr. Moffitt remarked there were many bills having many theories before the House, and none of them seemed to agree. They were beyond amendment on their third reading. He moved to recommit all the bills to a special committee of fifteen.

Mr. Connolly could not see the use of any such reference, but if enough names were received to carry the reference he did see any use in talking against it. The reference would simply kill all the bills. Every man had opportunity to study the bills, and should have his mind made up. They had two bills, one against extortion and one against unjust discrimination. The only disturbing element was the Senate bill, which took the extraordinary course of being ordered to a second and third reading without reference.

Mr. Dunham inquired if any discussion had taken place on 479 (Connolly's) bill in the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Connolly replied that it had, but, if it had not, what good could result from seeking to dodge discussion on that floor, and taking the bills to a corner and smother them? He would not vote for any bill that would not bear full, fair, and free discussion on the floor of that House. The defects of a bill could not be hidden in a corner. None of the bills were sufficiently discussed yet. If, after discussion, the bills were found to need amendment they could be recommitted. He did not want a Coroner's inquest in advance. Let them hold the inquest on that floor.

Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, was in favor of reference. He desired to place them in the hands of a Committee that would not get into the old ruts. The Constitution commanded them to fix reasonable maximum rates, and any bill falling short of that requirement would be futile. The movement to refer had emanated from a few of the producing class on that floor, and no legal gentleman had any hand in the movement. He believed the reference would be good.

Mr. Dunhan wished the gentleman from Coles (Connolly) to understand that he did not believe his (Dunham's) conduct was open to the imputation of demagogism, nor did he in pandering to the farmer element in that House stigmatize the profession (legal) to which he belonged as "sap-suckers," as did the gentleman from Coles. He desired to say the bills before the House were not fully considered in the Railroad Committee. He never knew that the bill of the gentleman from Coles had ever been read in that Committee, nor had the Hildrup bill been considered. The Chairman of the Railroad Committee had told gentlemen on that floor, in advance of the decision of the Committee, what legislation the Committee would recommend.

Mr. Bradwell insisted that the gentleman was not in order, in disclosing secrets of the Committee. (Cries of "Sit down," "Go on.") Mr. Bradwell sat down, and Mr. Dunham proceeded.

Mr. Dunham charged the report of the Committee was the result of a combination. Why were not other bills reported? Because certain gentlemen desired to have the paternity of all railroad legislation, and if they raised no better children than they did before they had better get out of the business.

Mr. Swann believed the trouble was caused by gentlemen who fathered the bills. He thought the House should be prepared to vote after three months' session.

Mr. Dolan desired reference because the House was in too bad a temper to decide upon measures of such importance. There were farmers in town who had come from all parts of the State to consider the subject, and the House had better wait a day or two.

Mr. Gray said he had been approached with a proposition to refer the bills to a committee to consult with a committee of the Farmers' Convention. If any farmers desired to take his place on the floor he would be thankful for the relief. He would like all farmers to hear the discussion, but he was not pandering to farmers. He was not a candidate for office, and so help him God, never would be again. Still he was in favor of having laws made in the interest of the people. Why did the farmers amend the bills on the second reading? The fact was, the farmers did not know what they wanted, and desired to shift the responsibility on their brethren in the Convention.

Mr. Dolan asked him which bill he would select. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gray favored the Connolly bill, which met the decision of the Supreme Court, and the Hildrup bill.

Mr. Hart inquired if the Legislature had the right to delegate its own power to fix maximum rates to a commission.

Mr. Gray replied that the rates would not be fixed until they were decided by a jury, and then they were reasonable minimum rates. He appealed to members not to abdicate their functions and say to the gentlemen farmers, who came to meet in convention, that they had been in session three months, and were not able to come to a sensible conclusion.

Mr. Hart said that after the repeated mistakes made by the lawyers, it was poor grace for them to oppose the reference to a committee of the producing classes.

Mr. Shaw could not see the good of reference. It would get a new fight. He would like to hear the suggestions of the Farmers' Convention, but to the House belonged the responsibility of legislation.

Mr. Morrison thought the Railroad Committee of the last House failed in the only law tested, and this one was likely to fail also.

Mr. Hildrup informed the gentleman that the Committee of the last Senate was responsible for the law, and not the House Committee.

Mr. Morrison wanted a committee of business men and farmers put on the Committee of Reference.

Mr. Moffit desired to withdraw his motion to refer, but objection was made, and the motion stood. The House refused to adjourn until the afternoon.

Mr. Orendorf stated that the Farmers' Convention could find no place to meet, and moved that the hall be given that body for the rest of the day.

The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned until morning.

AFTERNOON.

Owing to the absorbing interest taken in the Farmers' Convention, no business was done in the Senate or House this afternoon.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.

The Senate met at half-past 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bennett. Roll-call was answered by 37 Senators.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

House bill 212½, entitled "an act to exempt homesteads from forced sale and to provide for setting off the same, and to exempt certain property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent," was considered as the special order, having been reported from the Judiciary Committee with an amendment changing the value of homesteads from $1,000 to $1,500. After discussion, the amendment was adopted—22 to 20.

Several minor amendments were concurred in as reported.

Senator SHELDON offered an amendment extending the lien for purchase money to personal property, which was agreed to.

Senator BURKE moved to amend by striking out the distress for rent. Lost.

Senator CANFIELD moved to amend by striking out the words "and $100 of other property to be selected by the debtor." Adopted—24 to 14.

Senator SHELDON offered a new section, to be numbered 15, providing that the exemptions should not apply to debts for wages to servants or laborers. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Senator LEE, by consent, introduced a bill relative to the right of way for railways, which was referred to the Railroad Committee.

At 1 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The special order being the consideration of railroad bills, House bill 517, to determine conclusively what are unreasonable rates for transportation of freight, was read.

Mr. HILDRUP made an able speech in support of the bill.

Mr. LEITZE opposed it.

Mr. MOFFITT moved that all the bills be referred to a special committee of fifteen.

The motion to refer was discussed at length.

Mr. MOFFITT attempted to withdraw the motion. Objections were made. A motion to adjourn till 3 p. m. was lost.

By consent, Mr. ORENDORFF offered a resolution granting the use of the hall in the afternoon to the Farmers' State Convention, now in session, that body not having any suitable place in which to meet. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The financial situation to-day was not as distressing as yesterday, but it was stringent enough. At the opening, call loans were made at ¼ to ⅜ per cent per diem, and soon afterwards ¼ per cent was paid, and at the latter rates a very heavy business was transacted. During the afternoon the rate declined to ⅜, with a few loans at 1-16 and 7 per cent gold, but late in the day the demand increased once more, and long after 3 o'clock there were street dealings at ¼ to ⅜. The tone of the money market fluctuated in sympathy with alternate favorable and unfavorable reports in regard to Treasury assistance. A telegram came from Washington, saying that the Treasury had transferred $10,000,000 of legal-tenders to the Sub-Treasury here, and that they would be put into the New York banks to-day, and be made available for the money market. The facts are that the $10,000,000 of legal-tenders are in the Sub-Treasury, although not counted in the cash balance; that they have been there over two years, having been provided to protect the Sub-Treasury against any sudden demand for the redemption of 3 per cent certificates, the amount then outstanding having been over $40,000,000; that these legal-tenders have not been disturbed, and that no orders have been received, directing their issue or use in any way. Subsequent Washington telegrams indicated that the Treasury officials looked upon the money stringency as confined largely to Wall street, and, therefore, not calling for special interference from the Government.

GOLD.

The gold clique was broken yesterday by some of its own members, who sold their gold to realize, and it is said that the chief of the clique was a heavy purchaser at 118 to 118⅛, though the price afterward declined to 116⅞. Should the Bank of England raise its rates to-morrow, a sharp advance in gold and another scene of excitement is expected. That it will be raised is the opinion of the majority of operators who purchased largely this afternoon, covering the short interest which has been created within the past two days.

STOCKS.

The stock market, although less feverish and excited than on yesterday, was irregular, with alternate spasms of weakness and strength, on the rumors which controlled the money market. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and St. Paul common. Harlem was notably weak, and declined 5 per cent, with only a slight recovery at the close. This was partly due to the disappointment consequent upon the capital stock not being enlarged on the lease to the New York Central. The difference between cash and regular transactions was ⅛ to ⅜ per cent early in the day, but they became more equalized in later dealings. Shortly before 3 o'clock a weak feeling set in, and prices afterwards declined to the lowest point of the day in many cases. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold to the extent of $150,000, at 88⅛c. As yet there have been but two failures in the stock market. One was a broker who, it was said, had been suspended for eighteen months, and was restored to membership only a few days ago.

BONDS.

Governments were firm, and latest rumor, the only probable thing, was the repayment without rebate of the May interest, amounting to something over $16,000,000. Another rumor was that the "bulls" were locking up money for the purpose of showing the President and the Secretary of the Treasury that it is absolutely necessary that there should be an increase of currency. Still another was that the "bears" bought heavily yesterday and to-day, covering their short contracts, and going on the other tack, and that the rates for money will be regulated in the interests of a new combination. Should Secretary Richardson not compensate in some way for the abstraction of greenbacks, required in the payment for $1,500,000 gold to be offered to-morrow, another tight money market is probable. Money is returning slowly from the West, and in a few days currency will flow back to this point from the Middle and Eastern States, where it was recently sent to make the usual April settlements.

Gold was moved up from 116⅞ to 117⅜ by purchases for the "bull" account, but late in the day the advance was partially lost. Speculation in the room seems to have lost much of the vim which characterized it at the opening of the week.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour was light, and the market is heavy for medium spring and winter wheat extras. Low grades are steady, but not active. Good No. 2 and superfine are more plenty, and weaker. Sales, 7,800 brls. Receipts, 9,988 brls. Wheat was in limited milling demand. The inability to sell commercial exchange hinders business. Sales, 21,600 bushels; receipts, 7,200 bushels.

Pork was very firm, with a moderate business for future, embracing 500 brls for May at $17.00. New mess on the spot is quoted firm at $17.00. Receipts, 713 packages. Cut meats show a fair business, though the weakness in hogs causes some dullness. Sales are reported of 800 tierces pickled hams, 14 lbs, at 12¾c, and 250 boxes dry salted shoulders on the spot at 7⅜c. Receipts, 2,258 pkgs. Bacon was moderately active on spot business, embracing 225 boxes at 8⅞@9 1-16c for long clear, and 9c for Western short do. Lard was moderately active, and the market easier, with sales of 1,950 tierces at 8 11-16c for Western for April; 9c for May, and 9⅛c for June. City is quoted at 8½@8⅝c. Receipts, 2,912 pkgs and 200 kegs.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Indiana State Convention Yesterday—Determination to Enforce the New State Liquor-Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—The State Temperance Convention met at Masonic Hall to-day, at 2 p. m. A very large representation was present, Judge Lindsay, of Kokomo, presiding. After the usual ceremonies of organization the afternoon was spent in discussing the best method of enforcing the new Temperance law. The discussion call out the opinion that temperance men must look to the character of the Judges and Prosecuting-Attorneys, and that every township should be organized for the purpose of giving information, and otherwise aiding in the prosecution of offenders.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, An organized association has been formed in this State for the avowed purpose of resisting or evading the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; and,

WHEREAS, We, the men and women of Indiana, have for years endured and peaceably submitted to the reign of drunkenness even in communities where dramshops were forced upon us, regardless of an overwhelming public sentiment opposed to them, we all the while hopefully waiting for and patiently laboring to the attainment of a better state of society; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the late enactment of our Legislature as the dawn of the better day, and we hail it as a grand advance in the right direction, and well adapted to the present emergency, and we hereby tender our thanks to the Senators and Representatives, who, without regard to party affiliation, carried this measure triumphantly through the Legislature, and to His Excellency, the Governor, who gave it his official sanction.

Resolved, That we do not recognize in that provision of the law which permits the keeping of a tippling-house, where a main city demands them, the acknowledgment of any natural right to maintain any such place of drinking resort, but rather a liberal concession to the spirit of our American institutions, which demand the popular support in order to secure the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we accept the challenge of the liquor-dealers to make their dram-shops in question an issue before the people at the election, and we thank them for taking the initiative in this movement, and pledge them that, sinking all minor considerations, we will be glad to meet them at the polls on this issue alone.

Resolved, That as the good effect of law depends on its faithful execution, we now pledge ourselves to aid the proper authorities, by all lawful means in our power, in the enforcement of this statute against all offenders; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all the temperance organizations in the State in an united effort to sustain the law.

Resolved, That we are greatly encouraged by the hearty support which this law met with throughout the State from all good men and women, without distinction of political parties or religious peculiarities.

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of all law-abiding citizens in our effort to defeat the machinations of the moneyed organization which seeks to sacrifice the public good to promote private interest.

Resolved, That we recommend a thorough organization of all kinds of law and order citizens in each county in the State, and the co-operation of the several organizations, so as to secure unity and concert of action in the good work.

A State Central Committee of five, with Col. John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, as Chairman, and Committees from each Congressional District, were selected, for the purpose of organization throughout the State, in the interest of the temperance movement.

Promises were also made for raising funds to test the constitutionality of the Liquor law in the Supreme Court.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Paints, Oils, Colors, GLASS, &c.

We have in stock the Largest Stocks of Colors West of New York, consisting of D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s and other celebrated manufactures, which we offer for the next sixty days at cost, as we are determined to reduce our stocks.

Jobbers & Consumers

Will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our strictly Pure Lead we are selling as low as the lowest. Also, full and complete stocks of LARD, LINSEED, WHALE, and SPERM OILS, and ARMSTRONG & CO.'S GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS, now in use for the past seven years, and used daily by nearly every Elevator and Machine Shop in this city.

296 & 298 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

The Receipt of

Twelve Hundred Packages of Prints, Domestics, Percales, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Jeans, White Goods, Linens, Hosiery and Gloves, together with 100 cases SPRING DRESS GOODS, and large additions to the NOTION DEPARTMENT, makes an assortment excellent for this week's business. Close buyers and prompt pay will find it advantageous to open accounts with us.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

Madison and Franklin-sts.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

$100,000 OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

Having determined to close out their RETAIL Stock of DRY GOODS previous to May 1, will sell the entire Stock, regardless of cost.

Special inducements offered to Merchants.

103 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark & Dearborn.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st. Steam power, if wanted. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two residences and large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or improvement. For sale by O. H. BECKWITH.

STREET AND PARK LAMPS.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS. ALSO, TORCH AND KEY for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New York, are being adopted everywhere. Full particulars furnished upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway, New York.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

Owing to the unusually heavy deliveries of grain and provisions on April options, yesterday, business at the banks was extremely active both yesterday and to-day. The clearings to-day were $7,300,000, or nearly a million greater than on any one day before in this city. This great activity, however, is only in the changing of balances from one bank to another, and does not affect the money market. The supply of loanable funds is fair, yet, notwithstanding the enormous amount absorbed in carrying grain and provisions, and it seems probable that when capital is released by the shipment of these products Eastward, at the opening of navigation, money will be abundant, though it may temporarily become tight before the release comes.

Exchange was sold to-day at 25c, and at 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE SAVINGS-BANKS.

The following is a condensed summary of the leading items in the quarterly reports of the six largest savings-banks of Chicago, the only ones that have published reports. There are half a dozen other savings-banks in the city, but their deposits are comparatively small. None of them have ever published statements of their condition, and probably will not until compelled by law.

LIABILITIES.

	Deposits.	Capital.	Undivided Earnings.
State Savings Institution	$4,381,983	$500,000	
Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics'	1,265,514	103,211	2,087
Prairie State Loan and Trust Co.	745,074	150,000	38,117
German Savings	1,223,755	200,000	21,071
Commercial Loan	533,505	100,000	15,083
Union Trust Co.	606,735	125,000	44,412
	$8,756,836	$1,178,211	$124,300

RESOURCES.

	Cash and Exchange.	U. S. Bonds.	Miscellaneous Bonds.	Loans on Collaterals.	Loans on Real Estate.
State Savings	$1,189,635	$500,000	$480,342	$1,282,601	$1,305,367
Mer., Far. & Mec.	201,863		372,500	205,699	582,597
Prairie State	290,304		123,050	155,161	537,695
German	224,125		472,092	108,130	632,966
Commercial Loan	155,000		106,070	78,280	267,990
Union Trust	228,034		61,606	263,047	180,992
	$2,138,527	$500,030	$1,625,730	$2,092,924	$3,306,243

The relative proportions of the funds of the banks invested in real-estate mortgages, as compared with the amounts invested in securities that are more readily available, will be of interest in the case of each bank. The State Savings Institution is the only one that reports the actual amount of the United States bonds on hand. The Union Trust Company and the Prairie State Loan & Trust Company hold no United States bonds. In the reports of the remaining three banks, all sorts of bonds held are given in "a lump," in the case of each bank, and it is impossible to tell how much of the lump is leavened with really marketable bonds. An item of great interest in connection with the savings-bank reports would be some showing of the assessed value of the property on which loans are made, and some specification as to whether the mortgages held by the banks are first mortgages or not.

MORE GREENBACKS OR MORE BANK NOTES.

The New York dispatches represent the speculators of that city as clamorous for an increased issue of greenbacks to relieve the stringency of the money market, and there are unquestionably plenty of inflationists in the West who would add their voices to the clamor if they could. This will be the case whenever there is a little pinch in the money market, as long as the Secretary of the Treasury claims the authority to issue the whole or any part of the so called $44,000,000 reserve. Sooner or later he will be obliged to yield, and some time he will get so much out that he will find it difficult to get it back, and we shall have a permanent inflation of the volume of greenbacks and the consequent inevitable depreciation of their value. If the people are determined to have an increase of currency, there is a much better way to do it than by issuing more greenbacks. There is now $40,000,000 of National Bank capital locked up in the Treasury in the margin between the par value of the bonds deposited there by the banks and the 80 and 90 per cent of National Bank circulation they are permitted to issue against these bonds. If the National Banks were permitted to issue, say, $40,000,000 more circulating notes on the security of the bonds now on deposit, and were obliged to keep the full 25 per cent legal-tender reserve on hand against this increase of bank notes, it would be a practical increase of $30,000,000 of paper money, but also a practical contraction of $10,000,000 greenbacks. This change in the relative proportions of greenbacks would in fact be a move toward specie payments, because it would make greenbacks scarcer, and would oblige the banks to redeem their notes in greenbacks. If greenbacks are a safe currency it cannot be denied that National Bank notes based on an equal amount of United States gold interest bonds, and with a 25 per cent reserve of greenbacks, would be at least as safe as the greenbacks. By this plan the Government would get $4,000,000 per annum more revenue from the 1 per cent tax on bank circulation, and the Treasury would avoid the present disgraceful business of manipulating the money market to suit the views of inflationists.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The financial situation was less distressing to borrowers than on yesterday, but, nevertheless, the market was very stringent. Call loans ranged from 7 coin, for a brief period in the afternoon, to 1-16, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, and ½ per cent per diem, closing at ¼@⅜. The tone fluctuated closely in sympathy with alternate favorable and unfavorable rumors as to Treasury assistance. The rumor of yesterday, as to the ten million legal-tenders, rests on the fact that a large reserve has been for years kept in the Sub-Treasury here to meet sudden demands upon it. The officials here have not yet received any orders to pay it out. The latest Washington reports indicate the probability of prepayment, without rebate, of the May interest, or something over $16,000,000 of coin, but nothing definite is known.

Money is returning slowly from the West, and in a few days currency will flow back from the Middle and Eastern States.

The outstanding legal-tender circulation is $358,640,000, a slight increase.

Sterling was dull at 107¼@107⅜ for sixty days, and 108⅛@108¼ for sight.

Gold rose form 116⅞ to 117⅜, under purchases for the "bull" clique, but the advance was partially lost, closing at 117⅛@117¼. Loans 5 to 3-64 for carrying. Clearings, $83,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $22,000. Custom receipts, $229,000.

Governments were firmer, but dull.

State bonds were quiet and weak. Old Virginias were offered 3 per cent lower.

Stocks were irregular and unsettled, the changes in the money rate being reflected in the differences between cash and regular transactions of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The market opened somewhat lower than last week, but by noon recovered from the decline. Prices were rather heavy at the second call, but rallied by 3 p. m., when the rates were about the best of the day. Subsequently a weak feeling set in, and there was a fall of ½@1 per cent on the general list, the closing prices being the lowest of the day. Harlem and Wabash were exceptionally heavy, and declined respectively 7 and 3½ per cent. The transactions of the day were most important in Pacific Mail at 55½, 56¼, and 54⅞; Western Union at 84⅞, 85¼, and 83⅞; New York Central, 101¼, 101⅝, and 100⅞; Lake Shore at 92½, 92⅞, and 91⅞; and St. Paul, 59, 60, and 58⅞.

Sterling Exchange, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅞	Coupons, '67	117⅞
5-20s of '62	115⅞	Coupons, '68	116½
Coupons, '64	116⅛	New 5s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	117½	10-40s	111⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel	83⅞	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells Fargo	80¾	Terre Haute	19
American Express	67⅞	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	75	Chicago & Alton	111½
Pacific Mail	54⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Erie	63⅞	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	38⅝
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	111
Pittsburgh	88⅞	Union Pacific stock	34
Northwestern	78⅞	Central Pacific bonds	102⅞
Northwestern pfd	86	Union Pacific bonds	85⅞
Rock Island	113	Del. Lack. & Western	93⅞
N. J. Central	102	B. H. & Erie	4
St. Paul	58⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, April 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, 79 ft e of Clinton st, n f, 39½ ft to alley; dated Jan. 1; consideration, $9,000.

West Harrison st, s w corner of Oakley av, n f, lots 2 to 5, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

Thirty-first st, 80 8-10 ft e of Hubbs st, n f, 26x125 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $850.

Thirty-first st, 50 8-10 ft e of Hubbs st, n f, 26x125 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $850.

West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $700.

Lot 21, in Block 1, of Page's Subdivision of Blocks 15 and 18, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 2, 1872; consideration, $850.

West Kenzie st, 100 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $4,100.

Lot 94, in Cossett's Addition, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $952.

West Kinzie st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 14, 1872; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 2, in Honore's Subdivision, in e ½ of s w ¼ of Block 33, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $4,000.

Thirteenth place, e of and near Centre av, s f, Lot 58, dated March 24; consideration, $1,200.

Honore st, n e cor of Taylor st, w f, 21½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $4,000.

South Halsted st, between Van Buren and Taylor sts, e f, 56x125 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $15,500.

Lot 3, in Henry Schulze's n w cor of Block 28, in w ½ of Sec 5, 39, 14, with building, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,075.

Lots 82 and 84, in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 26; consideration, $900.

West Washington st, n w corner of May st, s f, undivided ¼ of Lots 1 and 2, dated March 21; consideration, $12,500.

Keith st, s of and near West Chicago av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $950.

Sub-lot 33, of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 22; consideration, $1,100.

Kossuth st, near n w corner of Hanover st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 1, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Samuel st, bet Chicago av and Clarinda st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 4 of Emerson's Lot 2, in Block 5, Sec. 13, 40, 14, dated July 26, 1872; $2,800.

Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, w f, 48x100 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $4,800.

North Paulina st, 100 ft north of Cornelia st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 4, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-first st, near s w corner of Burnside st, n f, Lot 39, dated March 12; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 2, in Nicholes & McKindley's part of Lot 9, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 25, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

61 7-12x179⅛ ft of Block 26, in n e ¼ of Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $1,231.

Lot 3, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $1,600.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	12,247	2,770	16,175	2,798
Wheat, bu	34,870	300	24,229	4,626
Corn, bu	37,805	35,985	14,072	28,960
Oats, bu	34,870	12,940	20,968	13,119
Rye, bu	2,410	250	746	157
Barley, bu	10,150	2,450	12,767	2,823
Grass seed, lbs	35,800	43,341	106,545	68,733
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	....	26,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	4,400	20,000	11,140	7,000
Cured meats, lbs	255,820	107,770	561,189	150,782
Beef, brls	....	18	120	180
Pork, brls	134	....	1,414	200
Lard, lbs	161,300	21,180	104,470	323,459
Tallow, lbs	25,130	14,040	30,130	170
Butter, lbs	45,450	25,549	640	230
Dressed hogs, No.	25	58	....	....
Live hogs, No	13,473	4,032	8,857	4,474
Cattle, No	4,035	1,601	1,869	1,291
Sheep, No	1,564	1,720	....	....
Hides, lbs	77,765	160,703	58,036	12,900
Highwines, brls	165	201	57	232
Wool, lbs	25,820	13,080	....	7,810
Potatoes, bu	2,668	8,472	694	....
Lumber, M feet	495	572	1,370	584
Shingles, M	2,320	320	763	978
Lath, M	120	40	64	47
Salt, brls	140	....	1,000	949

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 752 bu wheat; 5,431 bu corn; 4,160 bu oats; 1,026 bu rye; 5,943 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 33 cars wheat; 121 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 15 cars barley. Total, 180 cars, or 71,000 bu.

The bill to regulate grain inspection, which bids fair to be passed at Springfield, is in general terms admirably adapted to the wants of the situation. There is, however, one feature of the bill which may prove to be a very bad one. We allude to that allowing $3.00 in each case to each member of the Committee of Appeals. That is $9.00, which, on a single car-load of corn of 400 bu, would be 2¼c per bu,—a rather onerous tax. If we remember that rejected corn often sells to within 2c per bu of the price of No. 2, we shall see that the owner of a car-load of No. 2 corn that is inspected as rejected, might lose money by appealing the case, even though it were decided in his favor, if he should have to pay the Committee for their services.

It is probable, too, that it would be almost equally wrong to charge such fees upon the inspection fund, which might be so seriously depleted thereby as to necessitate an increase in the inspection fees. This would be to make the owners of grain about which there is no dispute pay for the settlement of disputes in other cases. We may remark here that, under the Board of Trade regime, no fees were ever charged by the Inspection Committee; they decided all cases appealed to them without remuneration, and, being practical grain men, their decisions were generally acceptable, even to the parties who were decided to be in the wrong.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, and generally steady, with little change in prices from yesterday, except in corn. The weather was better here, and reported to be clearing up all over the country, but our receipts were again light, and nearly equalled by the shipments in grain. Flour is coming in more freely. The general tone of advices from other points were firmer in provisions and easier in breadstuffs.

Dry goods met with a large demand on interior account, and local retailers were also "stocking up" with some freedom. The inquiry, as for some time past, was principally for brown and bleached cottons, prints, ticks, denims, stripes, and jeans, and for light weight fancy cassimeres, and seasonable dress goods. The market was strong, both for domestic and imported fabrics. The grocery trade was active, with prices exceedingly firm, the continued advance in gold imparting a buoyant tone to the market for all the staples and for most side goods as well. Coffees, sugars, rice, syrups, spices, and some other lines are tending higher. Quotations were the same as furnished yesterday. There was fair activity in the demand for good to choice butter, but other goods were, to a certain extent, neglected. The advance recently noted was fully sustained. Cheese was quiet and firm, as were also canned goods and pickles. No changes were noted in the fish and dried fruit markets. Hay remains dull. Hides were more quiet and less firm. Leather, pig iron, and tobacco were quoted steady. In the oil market there was a liberal amount of trading, and prices were generally firm.

There was no perceptible change in the lumber market. The demand is only moderate and prices are weak for common grades. Lime, cement, and common brick are in tolerably fair request; the quoted prices being generally adhered to. There was no abatement in the demand for metals, tinners' stock, wire, nails, &c., orders from the interior being both numerous and of a liberal character. Tin plate is firm at the advance noted yesterday; I. C. 10x14 is now quoted at $15.50. Other articles were held firmly at quotations. The inquiry for iron continues fair. An improvement is noticed in the demand for naval stores; and manilla and sisal rope have advanced. Sash, doors, and blinds were in moderate request and steady. Wool and hops remain dull and nominally unchanged. Seeds were in light request, and prices ruled weak and lower for most descriptions. Choice peachblow potatoes were in demand and firm at 55@57c for car lots on track. Common varieties were dull. Green fruits were in moderate request on local account. Poultry was scarce and firmer. Eggs were weak and lower.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged; 87½c being bid in one or two cases, while all the offerings were firmly held at 88c. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were firm and quiet at the quotations of yesterday, at 15c for corn to Buffalo; 20c for do to Oswego; and 16c and 21c for wheat to those ports. No charters were reported. Rail freights are firm at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Provisions were more active. Mess pork opened firm, but eased off a little when Cincinnati was quoted quiet, with buyers holding off. It averaged about 5c per brl lower. Lard was in fair demand, averaging the same as yesterday; cash lots being firmer, and the more deferred options easier. Meats were not so much wanted, and unchanged. Stocks of all product are now working down into very few hands, and they will be very apt to sell at prices established by the "will he, nil he" process in future, or not to sell at all. We note that the stocks of pork in New York, 57,308 brls, are much less than at the same date for two years past. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.70@15.75; do seller May, $15.85@15.90; do seller June, $16.10@16.15; do seller July, $16.30; prime mess, $13.50@13.75; extra prime, $10.50@11.00; old pork, $14.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.25@8.30; do seller May, $8.50@8.55; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10½@12½c. Drysalted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 8c for long clear; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; and 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@6⅞c. English meats, 7¾@7⅞c for Cumberlands; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear; 13¼@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.80; 250 brls do at $15.75; 1,500 brls do seller May at $16.00; 3,000 brls do at $15.90; 1,250 brls do at $15.85; 600 brls do seller June at $16.20; 4,500 brls do at $16.15; 250 brls do at $16.10; 350 tcs lard at $8.30; 250 tcs do at $8.25; 2,450 tcs do seller May at $8.50; 250 tcs do seller June at $8.75; 750 tcs do at $8.65; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c; 150,000 lbs do at 6c; 300,000 lbs do seller June at 6⅝c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c.

Flour was less active and a shade easier, owing to continued large receipts and repeated advices of heaviness in New York, joined to the report of a decline of 6d per brl in Liverpool. The inquiry was very light, as shippers held off, and local buyers were not numerous. Most holders were willing to shade quotations, except on fancy brands. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $5.25; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,175 brls. Also 10 tons corn meal at $12.00, at mill; 20 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.75
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.12½@ 4.30
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	10.00 @15.00

Wheat was rather less active, at about ⅝c below the average of prices yesterday; with a fair demand, and not much offering till near the close, though New York was dull, and Liverpool was reported 6d per brl lower on flour. The fact seemed to be that the surplus wheat was all worked off previous to yesterday, and a good deal of it is now in new hands who have not yet got tired of carrying it. The bear element had relaxed their efforts, too, their recent operations having been principally undertaken so that they could fill in for April at a profit. Hence the principal business done was in changing options over into next month, with no pressure either way till towards the end of the session, when an easier feeling in New York, and reports of forward seeding operations in Minnesota on an extensive scale, caused the market to recede. Seller May opened at $1.22⅛, advanced to $1.22⅜, and declined to $1.22 at the close. Seller June sold at $1.24@1.24¼. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.16⅝@1.17⅛, closing at the inside. Gilt edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.19½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@1.29. No. 3 spring closed dull at $1.08¼ for gilt edged receipts, and rejected do at 93@94½, according to date of receipt. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.20; 4,800 bu do at $1.19⅝; 12,800 bu do at $1.19½; 3,600 bu, 2c storage, at $1.19; 2,400 bu do at $1.18½; 800 bu do at $1.18; 25,000 bu regular at $1.17¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 40,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 35,000 bu do at $1.17; 20,000 bu do at $1.16⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.16⅝; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring, fresh, at $1.06; 4,800 bu do at $1.08⅝; 800 bu at $1.08⅛; 800 bu rejected spring, fresh, at 95c; 2,000 bu do, regular, at 93c. Total, 192,600 bu.

Corn was a shade firmer, and more active on summer options, which were in urgent demand, though the market for cash lots was comparatively quiet. The market opened strong, the decline of last evening being completely recovered, and ruled firm throughout, in spite of advices of lower quotations in New York. The feeling was probably due in large part to the weather; not so much to that of to-day as of preceding days. A good many people think that we shall have a wet spring and summer, and if so our present stock of corn will be far from being a drug. Present prices are so low that anything pointing strongly to a poor crop would probably cause an important advance, and very many think that the chances for such an advance are much more numerous than are those for a material decline. The July option was most in favor to-day, and rose ⅛@¼c, as did gilt-edged receipts, owing to comparative scarcity. They closed at 33⅝@33¾c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 opened at 30⅝c, and advanced to 31c at the close. Seller May sold at 34⅞@35⅛c; seller June at 37@37⅛c; and seller July at 38⅛@38⅜; all closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller August was slow at 39¼@39½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 fresh at 33⅛c; 16,800 bu do at 33⅝c; 50,000 bu regular at 31c; 75,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 4,000 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 4,400 bu do at 28c; 4,400 bu by sample at 32c; 800 bu do at 31c; 800 bu do at 30⅛c; 800 bu do at 30⅛c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 181,800 bu.

Oats were less active, and declined ⅛c under liberal offerings, though reported scarce and firmer in New York. Private advices from the East do not, however, agree with the public dispatch. The feeling in oats is stated to be heavy, both in New York and Liverpool. No. 2 regular, or seller the month, opened at 24⅛c, and declined to 24c at the close. Seller May sold at 28⅛@28⅛c, and seller June at 29⅛@29⅛c, all closing dull. Gilt edged receipts closed nominal at 26⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 fresh at 26⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 26⅛c; 1,200 bu at 25⅛c; 4,300 bu, 2d storage, at 25⅛@26⅛c; 40,000 bu regular at 24⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 600 bu by sample, free on board, at 28c. Total, 62,100.

Rye was dull and unchanged, at 63½c for regular No. 2, and 65c for gilt-edged receipts of do. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 2 at 65c, and 400 bu by sample at 66c.

Barley was irregular, with about the same trading as yesterday. No. 2 declined 1@1½c; opening at 76½c, it was afterwards offered at 75½c, and closed nominally firmer at 75c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were in light demand at 78c. No. 3 was firmer at 66@68c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, fresh, at 78c; 5,000 bu regular at 76½c; 5,000 bu do at 76c; 800 bu No. 3 at 68; 400 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 66c; 1,600 bu rejected at 45c; 800 bu, by sample, at $1.05; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 77½c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 20,400 bu.

The stocks of grain in Liverpool are reported at 2,620,000 bu wheat and 1,460,000 bu corn. The stocks in Glasgow are 2,400,000 bu wheat and 1,200,000 bu corn.

The following are the stocks of barreled pork of all descriptions in New York on the 1st of each month for the past six years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January	64,903	34,659	21,679	30,242	40,772	38,848
February	74,754	35,625	37,775	58,672	47,009	48,800
March	70,263	46,236	41,390	76,547	58,572	50,478
April	75,943	54,775	40,900	109,246	65,753	57,308
May	83,595	52,417	34,283	124,320	77,855	.....
June	83,370	50,772	30,906	118,886	82,471	.....
July	75,469	44,431	31,890	104,776	78,178	.....
August	60,800	38,029	33,403	94,661	66,922	.....
September	54,058	34,911	30,606	80,410	50,963	.....
October	36,052	24,178	19,908	65,858	36,365	.....
November	20,297	12,680	15,575	46,940	18,935	.....
December	17,886	5,519	18,883	36,070	7,743	.....

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active, and declined 1@1½c; No. 2 Spring sold at $1.15⅞@1.15⅞ seller the month; and $1.20⅝@1.20⅞ seller May, the latter option closing at $1.20⅝. Corn was in moderate request, and ⅛@¼c lower. No. 2 sold at 30⅝c seller the month, and 34⅝@34⅞c seller May. Sales of provisions include 250 brls mess pork, seller May, at $15.80; 500 brls do, seller May, at $15.85; 2,000 brls do at $15.90.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand, and steady, at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—An average trade in the better grades was reported, but there was no change in the lower qualities. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The condition of the market for this staple was essentially the same as noted for several days past, choice qualities continuing scarce and firm, while low grades are in fair stock and easy. The extreme high prices keep shippers and speculators from active operations, but the wants of local consumers are sufficient to aborb all desirable offerings. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 24@26c; inferior to common, 10@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were moving with some liberality, and remained steady as previously quoted. Other goods in the list were quoted quiet and easy. Following are the prices current: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4- and 5 bu, 20@23½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand is only moderate. Prices are easy as given below: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.50 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.30.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were meeting with an improved inquiry, common brick, lime, and cement being mostly wanted. Pressed brick are quiet. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $2.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $28.50, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
20x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The canned goods trade was again reported slack, though in comparison with yesterday or Monday, some improvement was noticeable. Prices underwent no quotable change, ranging as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—No changes were visible in the cheese market. Fair activity characterizes the demand, and prices remain steady and firm, as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Only a light amount of trading was done in this article, and values were nominally unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry is very light. Prices are without material change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.00; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $22.00@25.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were heavy, and prices again ruled weak and lower. The local demand was fair. Sales include 7,000 doz and 65 cases, at 14c; 1,000 doz and 60 cases, at 13½c; 2,800 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Are in request, and strictly prime live geese are scarce and firm. We repeat: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 100 lbs prime live geese at 68c.

FISH—The annexed quotations were firmly adhered to for most descriptions: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain without important change in values. All foreign descriptions are working firmer, owing to the continued advance in gold premium, and in certain lines there are indications of an advance. Domestic remain dull and easy. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request. Apples are a trifle easier. Valencia oranges are firm at $10.00@13.00 per case, being scarce. Other fruit is in good supply. Prices range as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.50@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was no falling off in the demand for goods coming under this head, and no abatement in the firmness that characterized the market on the preceding days of the week. The upward tendency in prices of coffee, sugars, syrups, spices, and rice is strong, and—if the premium on gold remains where it is—cannot long be delayed. Below are prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime, Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 75@78c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28½@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The market was unsettled and prices were quite irregular, but without quotable change. Aside from meeting local wants there was no considerable movement. We quote wholesale prices as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were more quiet, and the market was scarcely as strong. Buyers took hold more cautiously, and sales at outside quotations were comparatively few. We make no change in our list: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 10½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 25c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were quiet. Choice grades were held firmly, being in limited supply. Annexed are the prices current: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 45@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular, notes the condition of the market as follows: "While the demand appears to be gradually on the increase, there is no perceptible change in values; in fact, the business doing is still that of a forced character, in which it would be difficult to name values, and our quotations are for the moment almost entirely nominal. Holders exhibit a very sanguine feeling as to the future of the market, believing everything is working well for their interest, and that, with no prospect of increased receipts, the small stock remaining must soon command better prices. Their hopes are certainly well founded, for the supply is indeed small, and with a little more activity would soon become exhausted. That the stock here cannot be replenished by domestic arrivals is a foregone conclusion, as the hops do not exist in any considerable quantities. Of course there are always to be found a few scattering lots in the interior, but they are held at a price above their market value by a class of growers who can afford to hold, and who will not sell unless they can get the price they ask. As for foreign hops, there is no prospect of further arrival from the other side, while our market remains in such an unsettled condition as now."

IRON AND STEEL—Trade under this head is fair, the following being the prices current:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Continues in steady, fair request, and remains firm at former quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand. We continue to quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.80@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The hardware trade continues active, and a firm tone pervades the market. Tin plate is firm at the advance noted yesterday, owing to the upward tendency of prices abroad, and the advance in gold. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Continue active and firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Manilla and sisal rope have advanced, in sympathy with a rise East; other articles are unchanged. The demand is improving. We now quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine met with a good inquiry at the quoted prices, where they are firmly held. Other oils remain quiet and steady. We repeat our list: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Sold to a liberal extent at the subjoined prices, which do not vary essentially from those current a week ago:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—The pig iron market was without new feature. Prices are firm as given below:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The receipts are very light, and choice chickens and turkeys sell readily on arrival at $4.50@5.00 for the former and 13@17c for the latter. Ducks and geese are very scarce. We note sales of 800 lbs choice turkeys at 17c; 450 lbs at 16c; 300 lbs at 15c; 10 doz chickens at $4.75@5.00; 25 doz do at $4.50; 10 doz fair at $4.00; 3 coops at $4.00.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are scarce and in good demand at 55@58c on track. Inferior and frosted lots are slow of sale. Sales include 3 cars choice peachblows at 57c on track; 2 cars do at 60c; 1 car do, good, at 55c delivered; 1 car slightly frosted at 50c.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season. Prices are unchanged as follows: Onondago and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at the annexed range of prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.60

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The market continues dull and weak. Timothy was lower. Sales ranged from $2.85@3.55 for ordinary to choice, with $3.25@3.30 about the price for prime. Clover was quiet and easy at $4.60@4.75 for ordinary, and nominal at $5.60@6.00 for mammoth. Hungarian and millet were lower, the former quotable at 90c@$1.10, and the latter at 65@90c. Sales include 40 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 25 bags prime at $3.30; 10 bags at $3.25; 135 bags good at $3.20; 20 bags fair at $3.05; 34 bags at $2.90; 19 bags at $2.85; 5 bags clover at $4.75; 31 bags at $4.60; 30 bags good Hungarian at 90c.

TEAS—The following prices are current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is steady and unchanged. We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains quiet at the following quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, and prices are weak and unsettled. We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	46@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,737	13,893	1,149
Tuesday	4,055	13,473	1,564
Wednesday	2,700	14,500	550
Total	10,492	41,866	3,256
Same time last week	9,576	28,063	2,107
Week before last	9,330	37,429	4,232

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,387	9,036	879
Tuesday	1,869	8,867	
Total	4,256	17,903	879

CATTLE—There was only a moderate amount of trading during the opening hours of the day, the large supply of stock and the reported slight decline at the East causing shippers to hold off for the concessions. But the reduction of 15@20c noted yesterday, was as much of a decline as holders felt justified in making, and, save in a few isolated cases, yesterday's closing prices were firmly adhered to. Finding sellers unyielding, buyers, toward noon, commenced operations on a liberal scale, and from 11 o'clock until late in the afternoon the market was active. The arrival during the three days aggregate about 10,500, against 9,576 for the same time last week, and 9,330 week before last. In view of the heavy supplies, the depreciation in values has been much less than dealers had reason to expect. In butchers' cattle and stock steers very little, if any, decline has taken place, the supply of these descriptions barely equaling the actual wants of the trade. The quality of the offerings was again excellent, the larger portion averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, and selling at $4.75@6.00. A few thin rough lots sold at $3.00@3.75, while some extra graded steers, averaging 1,485 lbs, were disposed of at $6.70. Mitchell, Brown & Thompson were the salesmen. The market closed steady:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
91	medium steers	1,115	$5.12½
32	good steers	1,260	5.65
14	cows	1,015	4.35
17	cows	1,046	4.25
29	extra steers	1,360	6.25
10	good steers	1,190	5.25
17	medium steers	1,113	5.00
20	medium steers	1,125	4.87½
22	stockers	766	4.40
26	stockers	748	4.00
15	good steers	1,235	5.40
12	butchers' steers	1,053	4.75
37	good steers	1,179	5.30
34	good steers	1,184	5.37½
33	good steers	1,269	5.65
10	good steers	1,345	5.50
18	good steers	1,236	5.50
17	good steers	1,308	5.75
12	stockers	930	4.12½
15	medium steers	1,195	5.00
33	good steers	1,210	5.30
15	extra steers	2,435	6.70
15	choice steers	1,304	5.70
36	good steers	1,278	5.40
28	good steers	1,307	5.65
32	choice steers	1,325	5.87½
31	choice steers	1,367	5.65
34	medium steers	1,110	5.00
19	medium steers	1,198	5.12½
35	medium steers	1,188	5.00
14	good steers	1,260	5.50
35	extra steers	1,459	6.25
33	good steers	[illegible]	6.25
17	good steers	[illegible]	5.60
20	choice steers	[illegible]	6.00
15	good steers	[illegible]	5.50
15	good steers	[illegible]	5.25
34	good steers	1,328	5.50
18	medium steers	1,164	5.00
14	choice steers	1,474	6.00
15	good steers	1,274	5.50
19	good steers	1,273	5.37½
16	good steers	1,248	5.40
15	oxen	1,401	5.00
17	choice steers	1,484	6.25
15	choice steers	1,316	6.00
60	choice steers	1,479	6.00

HOGS—The hog trade opened brisk this morning, and continued to the close, with prices firm and higher. Reports of an advance at the East, coupled with the moderate receipts here, imparted a feeling of confidence, and buyers for the different Eastern markets entered into active competition for the offerings, the result of which was a sharp advance, prices going to $5.40@5.75. The day's receipts amounted to about $14,500 head, most of which were disposed of as fast as yarded at $5.40@5.50 for poor to coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $5.55@5.60 for medium, and at $5.55@5.75 for good to choice. Few sales were reported below $5.50. A car load or two of extra fetched $5.80, but $5.75 may fairly be considered its outside quotation. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	240	$5.70	47	247	$5.70	63	176	$5.40
34	215	5.60	61	199	5.60	66	236	5.70
65	184	5.65	61	212	5.60	151	192	5.60
50	244	5.55	55	261	5.70	53	225	5.50
53	234	5.50	62	193	5.55	56	243	5.75
58	244	5.70	46	238	5.60	60	246	5.75
122	170	5.60	241	228	5.75	60	195	5.70
106	262	5.70	67	221	5.60	60	258	5.60
66	213	5.60	101	204	5.60	65	217	5.60
69	213	5.50	69	202	5.55	70	233	5.60
66	210	5.50	65	215	5.55	142	173	5.60
62	224	5.55	55	246	5.65	69	178	5.75
57	234	5.50	50	210	5.55	54	263	5.50
116	234	5.55	62	202	5.62½	70	200	5.50
61	200	5.60	63	214	5.55	62	261	5.75
62	208	5.65	138	190	5.65	46	182	5.70
56	239	5.55	115	190	5.60	75	193	5.65
129	212	5.55	58	187	5.50	65	203	5.65
64	199	5.50	136	221	5.60	94	184	5.55
77	203	5.60	70	221	5.60	120	190	5.60
124	180	5.60	53	235	5.55	68	186	5.45
61	222	5.50	25	148	5.60	47	180	5.45
56	230	5.75	21	201	5.60	110	188	5.50
59	186	5.55	73	174	5.70	20	219	5.60
65	215	5.60	64	200	5.50	71	194	5.65
51	185	5.60	60	246	5.75	163	171	5.65
47	247	5.70	60	242	5.60	61	213	5.60
56	190	5.50	242	171	5.55			

SHEEP—Were firmer, in consequence of the small supply. The demand, however, was not urgent, and no very decided change was noticable in the range of prices. We quote poor to common at $3.50@4.50; medium at $4.75@5.25, and good to extra at $5.50@6.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 4d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, April 2—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞@92⅞; account, 92¼; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; 5-20s of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91; Erie, 51⅛. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Governments is ⅛ lower than the market rate.

Refined petroleum, 14¼@15d; turpentine, 54s.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes, 55f 8c.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings uplands, 9⅛@9¼d; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; specie and export, 2,000 bales. March and April shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 9⅛d; deliverable April, 9 1-16d.

Red winter wheat, 12s 3d; flour, 27s 6d; corn, 27s 3d. Beef, 81s; lard, 39s; cheese, 73s; Cumberland middles, 39s; short ribs, 41s.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Refined petroleum, 40⅛s.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—CATTLE—To-day, 2,125 head; total for the week, 5,890. Market full ⅛c off yesterday's prices. Trade would have been very lively but for the difficulty in obtaining cars to ship east. The yards are full of stock. There was a quite a large attendance of buyers. About 1,200 were disposed of. Sales: 426 Illinois steers, 1,188 to 1,477 lbs at $5.62½@6.75; 89 Ohio steers, 1,114 to 1,540 lbs at $5.50@6.75; 35 Indiana steers, 1,071 to 1,306 lbs at $5.40@6.37½; 18 Michigan steers, 1,196 lbs at $5.50; 57 Wisconsin steers, 1,231 to 1,294 lbs at $6.00@5.87½; 32 Cherokee steers, 1,200 lbs, at $5.55; 105 Michigan stockers, 919 to 961 lbs, at $4.50@5.25; 22 Illinois stockers, 898 lbs, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,800; total for week, 13,500. Market flat. No Eastern buyers have yet arrived. About 12 car loads offering; no sales.

HOGS—To-day, 1,100; total for week, 13,500. Market moderately active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Sales: 598 Illinois hogs, 180 to 230 lbs, at $5.80@6.15; 143 Ohio hogs, 149 lbs, at $5.70; 94 Ohio stillers, 85 lbs, $585.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Business was fairly active with the commission houses, and there was an increased animation in the jobbing trade. The market is firm for cotton goods and fine makes of woolens. Bleached shirtings, wide sheetings, denims, and ticks were active. Prints were moving freely at 11½c for standard makes, which price is firmly upheld by the agents. Foreign dress goods were brisk. The auction rooms were very largely attended to-day by city and country buyers, and prices ruled better.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak, at $2.15 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 6c per gallon there. Refined petroleum dull and prices drooping; 15⅛@15⅜c seller April; Philadelphia delivery, 19c; seller May do, 19⅜c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 2.—COTTON—Dull, heavy, and lower; middling uplands, 19½c; sales of 12,100 bales; April, 18⅞@19c; May, 19 3-16@19⅜c; June, 19⅝@19 1-16c; July, 19⅞@19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.15@6.75; common to good, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour in moderate request at $4.15@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow, $3.00@3.40. Wheat steady, with some milling demand; scarcely any export inquiry. Receipts, 2,000 bu; strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.68; inferior No. 3 spring, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.70@1.87½. Rye dull; Canada, 88c. Barley unchanged. Corn steady and business fair; receipts, 130,000 bu; new mixed Western 65½@67c; old afloat, 66c; yellow Western, 66@67c. Oats scarce and firmly held; receipts, 42,000 bu; new mixed Western, 49@50½c; new black, 45½@46c; very inferior to choice white, 50@55c.

EGGS—Quiet at 19@20½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—More steady at 40@55c for 1872.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at 8½c; timothy $3.60@3.85.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull and lower; Texas, 25c; extra pulled, 46c; Ohio, 55c; domestic fleece, 50@55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar steady at 7½@8½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and higher; new mess, $17.75; Western prime mess, $15.50@16.75. Total stock April, 115,700, of which 32,000 is old. Beef steady and unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Total stock April, 135,000, of which 17,000 is old. Cut meats very quiet; hams, 14c; shoulders, 8c. Middles steady; long clear, 8⅞@9c; short clear, 9c. Lard weak for spot and steady for future delivery; Western steam, 8⅝c; kettle, 9⅛c; May, 9c; June, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 48@51c; new, 37@45c.

CHEESE—In fair request at 12@17.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake, 34½c. Pig iron in moderate request; Scotch, 54@65c; American, 46½@50c; bar dull at $1.10; Russia sheet quiet at 16½c.

NAILS—Quiet; cut, $5.25; clench, $6.75@8.25.

WHISKY—Quiet and easier at 90½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales 8 cars at 51c on track. Oats dull; nominally ½c lower. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet; sales 3 cars Western at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; red, $1.87@1.95; amber, $1.96@2.00; No. 1 spring, $1.75; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye—State and Western, 82@83c. Corn steady; yellow, 60c; white, 64@65c. Oats unchanged; white, 48@50c; mixed, 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; salted shoulders, 6⅜c; hams in pickle, 12@13c. Lard, 8⅞@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 19⅜@19⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western iron-bound, 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Western super, $5.00@6.00; extra, $6.50@7.75; family, $8.25@10.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and firm; mixed, Western, 61c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@46c; white, 47@48c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork $17.00@17.50. Bulkmeats strong at 8⅛c bid. Bacon strong; shoulders, 7⅛c; rib sides, 9⅛c; clear rib, 9⅞c. Sugar cured hams, 12½@15c. Lard strong, 8⅞c bid.

BUTTER—Western, active and firm; new packed, 30@40c; fair to good roll, 28@33c; choice, 35c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 90½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.29; No. 2 do, $1.19⅞. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2, 26⅛c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—BAGGING—Firm at 13@14c.

COTTON—Low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $7.00; A No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $9.00. Wheat firm at $1.70@1.80, but the demand and receipts are light. Corn active on orders; mixed, 52@53c; white, 54@55c for shelled sacked. Oats steady at 40c sacked. Rye steady at 75@77c on arrival.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork, $16.50. Bacon—shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9⅛@9½c; clear, 9⅞@9⅞c, packed; bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8⅞c; clear, 8⅛c, loose; sales, 200,000 lbs shoulders, 365,000 lbs clear rib sides, 10,000 lbs clear bulk meats, at the above quotations. Plain hams, 13½c; sugar cured, 13½@14c, packed. Lard—choice leaf in tierces, 8⅞@8⅞c; kegs, 9½@10c; prime steam, 8⅞c. The quotations are for round lots; dealers charge ⅛@⅛c higher on small order lots.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—COTTON—Dull, but unchanged; low middling, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Choice family, $9.50. Wheat, $1.50. Corn very active at 58c on orders in depot. Oats, 45@50c on orders in depot. Cornmeal, 60@62½c sacked in depot.

PROVISIONS—Higher, but still tending upward; bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 8⅞c; clear, 9c; bacon shoulders, 7⅛c; clear sides, 9½c; plain hams, 11½@12½c; sugar-cured hams, 14c—all packed. Lard—Prime kettle-rendered, 9c; kettle-dried, 9½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced; amber Michigan, spot, $1.65½@1.65⅞; seller April, $1.65⅞; seller May, $1.68⅞@1.69; No. 2 red, $1.64½@1.65; seller June, 1.69; No. 3 red, $1.54. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, 39½c; seller last half April, 40½c; seller June, 43c; seller July, 44½c; seller August, 45½c; seller September, 46⅞c; new mixed, 34c⅛; yellow, 40½c; white, 41½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 33½c; Michigan, 35c.

SEED—Clover, $4.88; mammoth, $5.60.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.93; No. 1, $1.84½@1.84⅞; amber, $1.66. Corn steady at 42c. Oats in good demand at full prices—35c.

CLOVER SEED—Nominal at $5.00@5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 550 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 600 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat firmer and better; No. 1 red winter at $1.71; No. 2 red winter held at $1.62. Corn steady at 44@45c. Oats quiet at 35@36c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots, 16c; small lots, 3@4c higher; Ohio State test, 24½@25c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—COTTON—In fair demand, and firm; low middling, 17@17½c; middling, 18⅛@18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; some sales lower; superfine winter, $4.75@5.50; extra winter, $5.50@6.00; double extra, $6.00@6.75; treble extra, $7.00@7.75; family winter, $8.00@10.00. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.30; do soft Iowa, $1.32@1.32½. Corn—34c for No. 2 mixed; 33½@34c for east track white mixed; in sacks, 44½c. Oats steady, at 27½c on east track mixed; sacked, 32½@33½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 85@90c; fancy Iowa, $1.30, the highest price of the season. Rye firm, at 70@82c for prime.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $16.50 offered and refused; sales at $16.75 for May. Dry salted held firm; shoulders, 7½c for May; clear sides, 10c for June; 10⅛c for August; 11c for September. Lard active and firmer; prime steam, 8c cash, $8.28 for May.

HOGS—Better at $4.80@5.35.

CATTLE—Steady; stock steers, 4@4⅛c; fair butchers' to choice shipping, 4⅜@6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat 15,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—COTTON—Easy at 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.50@7.75. Wheat quiet at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 39c. Oats quiet at 30@38c.

GROCERIES—Steady.

LINSEED OIL—In fair demand and firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $16.50. Lard firm; sales of steam at 8c, held higher at the close; kettle, 8⅞c. Bulk meats quiet; more offerings; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅞@8⅞c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9c; clear, 9⅞c, with jobbing sales of clear generally held at 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

MARINE.

Lake freights were inactive, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat, by sail, to Buffalo.

The Evans Line and the Atlantic, Duluth & Pacific Lake Company have consolidated into what will be in future known as the Anchor Line, which will be controlled by the Erie & Western Transportation Company, under the management of Mr. E. T. Evans.

The boats of the line will run between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at Erie, Detroit, Mackinaw, Port Huron, Milwaukee, and all intermediate ports, leaving Evans' dock daily.

The following named vessels constitute the Anchor Line:

India, (iron)	Capt. Ben. Wilkins.
China (iron)	Capt. Geo. B. Dickson.
Japan (iron)	Capt. Alex. McDougall.
Philadelphia (iron)	Capt. C. M. Fellows.
Merchant (iron)	Capt. M. Niland.
Alaska (iron)	Capt. D. Caughlin.
Winslow	Capt. J. H. Starkweather.
Gordon Campbell	Capt. H. A. Sisson.
Arizona	Capt. C. H. Gibbs.
Annie Young	Capt. Geo. L. Hogg.
Thomas A. Scott	Capt. J. W. Murray.

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FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKLIN-st., near Madison:
No. 680 Jackson-st., 2-story house of 11 rooms, besides bath-room and pantries; marble mantels, gas, sewer, &c; well finished; price $7,600.
127 South Hoyne-st., 2-story frame house with brick basement; marble mantels, stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold water; price $6,500.
231½ Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick of 12 rooms, besides closets and pantries, bath-room and water-closet, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes and bells; street paved; good barn for 3 horses; price $10,000.
123 South Hoyne-st., east front, 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, lot 48x130; price $10,000—$1,000 down, $4,500 run 5 years.
278 Monroe-st., 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, marble mantels, water, etc.; price $6,000.
230 Park-av., 2-story frame house, 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bathing room, gas, &c.; lot 33x125; price $7,500.
218 South Leavitt-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, water, marble mantel; price $4,500.
813 Monroe-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, well and cistern, lake water in house, gas fixtures, everything complete; lot 50x200 to 20-foot alley.
161 South Robey-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, east front, all modern improvements; good barn; $8,500.
835 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick of 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 25x184; $12,000.
Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs., 1½ story cottage, 8 rooms; price $4,000.
103 Wilcox-st., 1-story and basement cottage, 10 rooms; large barn; lot 50 feet front; price $3,500; a bargain.
1037 Adams-st., 1½-story cottage, 9 rooms, water; lot 25x125; $2,800; cheap.
784 Fulton-st., house 11 rooms, stone foundation, gas fixtures, marble mantels, water-closet, sewer; $5,000.
45 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements, nice barn; $7,700.
Finest house in Brickton, 20 minutes' ride from city; 2-story brick house, 15 rooms, 2 bath-rooms and water-closets, furnace, gas pipes in house, splendid cellar, fine shrubbery, all kinds of fruit, (the actual improvements could not be made for $16,000), with 2½ acres of ground, 2 blocks from depot; price $15,000.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. COY & CO., 162 WASHINGTON-st.:
The cheapest 2-story and basement brick house on the West Side; location Washington-st.
Good house and lot on Honore-st., near Monroe, $5,500.
LOTS.
50 feet, fronting Central Park, on Madison-st.
50 feet, fronting Wicker Park.
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
The above are selected as bargains.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT—BEAUTIFUL cottage, No. 17 Bishop-court; long lease of lot; at a bargain. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT; GOOD BARN; lot 25x150; two blocks from Union Park, and south of Lake-st., $4,500; $1,200 cash; a bargain. H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50 BY 172 FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SANDSTONE FRONT on South Side, near University; two stories and basement, 13 rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; two stories finished in hard wood; now being refitted throughout. Will sell with or without furniture on very easy terms, or will take part in building material. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st.; Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 553 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Union Park, two-story and basement stone front, 11 rooms; brick barn; lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX COTTAGES, NEAR STREET-cars, on West Side; easy terms.
Lots on Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at $1,000, your own time. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 53 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, ON LEASED ground, gas, water, barn, and coal-shed, fronting east on Union Park; will sell cheap for cash; a rare chance to buy a good home in one of the finest locations in Chicago. WALKER & LOWELL, 172 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50 FEET FRONT ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Fremont and Dayton-sts., near Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—AT JUNCtion of Archer-av., McGregor and Sanger-sts., lot 122 feet on Archer, east 120 on McGregor; 1 two-story and basement brick, and 3 frame houses; rent $140 per month and capable of yielding a large income; price reasonable; terms easy. W. P. JONES, SR.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., CORNER WOOD, 100 feet; one of the finest corners in the West Division. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, VERY HANDsome marble-front house, 13 rooms, billiard-room, &c.; has a large barn, carriage house, &c.; terms easy, and a large portion of purchase money can remain on the property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN. WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $500, for small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warrantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 42 North May-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; ground lease runs to 1881, but can be had for twenty years. Owner will give a decided bargain. Apply to H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new houses containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE ON River-st.; well rented to first-class and permanent tenants. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING-ST., NORTH OF Webster-av., reasonable prices and easy terms. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE PROPerty, south and west of city, in 5 to 10 and 20 to 160 acre tracts; very cheap. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS ON EASY TERMS, and one 5-acre block near Central Park and new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. PRINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE CORNERS AND ONE FINE inside lot, on North Dearborn-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence, within a block of the Douglas House; immediate possession given; want money. Inquire of H. J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HANDSOME brick house, fronting Ellis Park, close to street-cars and churches; $1,000 down; rare chance to secure a beautiful home and save rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SEVERAL FINE dwellings from $8,000 to $30,000; terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT $3,100 CASH OR $3,500 ½ CASH. The two-story house with lot, No. 440 Warren-av.; come; this property must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—7 ROOM COTTAGE AND lot, 696 West Indiana-st., between Robey and Hoyne, $2,600, $1,000 down, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. A number of other houses and lots for sale and to rent. W. P. JONES SR., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 1026 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; has all modern improvements; lot 200 feet deep by 25. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—$2,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTtage and lot on South Side. W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES ON THE West Side; small payment down, balance in monthly payments. Apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTtage and lot on the South Side. JOHN R. LEWIS, Room 7, 48 VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW TRACTS OF THE CHOICEST acre property in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Prairie, Michigan, Wabash-avs.; will sell low; part long time. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS LOOK HERE AND investigate. 300 feet on Prairie-av., close to the Park, at a big bargain. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
170 feet corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
25x180, on Oakland-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $120.
2-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A NUMBER OF DEsirable residences in the southern part of the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST WASHINGton-st., $4,000. House and lot, South Side, $2,600. Cottage and lot, $1,800. L. WHITNEY, Room 26, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV., for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wahpansah-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 65 WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION Park, two-story and basement brick house, modern improvements; 10 rooms; lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Fifty-ninth-st., $300 per lot, ¼ cash, balance on time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, ON LAKE, Clark and Monroe-sts.; also, on Wabash and Michigan-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON HONORE-ST., NEAR MONROE, fine cottage, and lot 26x127; $6,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SOUTH MORGAN, Aberdeen, Carpenter, and May-sts., north of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, and ¾ mile from Dexter Park, at $250 to $500, on monthly payments; houses erected thereon to suit purchasers; parties looking for cheap homes, without going outside, are invited to call at our office and go and see our property before purchasing elsewhere; it costs nothing, and we are confident we can suit you. NICHOLS & FITCH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 68 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, 25x180 FEET ON monthly payments. Situated on West Lake-st., and adjoining streets, near depot on Galena Railroad, near city limits, Central Park, and the new car-works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at from $500 to $600 per lot. WM. D. PALMER & CO. No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 818—3-STORY and basement house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; good barn and carriage-house; house will be sold with or without furniture at a great bargain. FRED. L. FAKE & Co., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Ontario and State-sts.; octagon front; elegant location; all conveniences. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front; South Division; has hot and cold water on each floor, bath room, water-closet, furnace, range, new carpets, and gas fixtures—a gem of a home, and is thoroughly finished; can be had for less than cost if taken this week; possession at once. If you will look at it you will buy. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 1½-STORY HOUSE ON Davis-st., and 24-foot lot, nearly new, 8 rooms, water, all complete, for $2,750; terms, $400 cash, $1,200 5 years' time, balance $50 per month.
Also, good wide 4-room cottage, with 36 feet front by 124, bay window, on Davis-st., near Fulton, for $2,600; terms, about $800 cash, $900 1 year, balance 5 years.
One lot, 25x125, Ogden-av., south of Twelfth-st.; price, $1,000; avenue 150 feet wide; very cheap.
West Lake-st., corner Valentine, two blocks west of Western-av., 78½ feet on Lake-st.; this is a speculation for a builder, being enough for block of stores, just out of fire limits, which would pay a large rental; incumbrance of $2,900, running 5 years.
A fine residence on Fulton-st., between Oakley and Western-av., 1½ stories and basement; gas-pipes and water on both floors; lot 25x140; shade trees, and first-class neighborhood; price, $4,200; easy terms.
Also, in same block, 50x140, first-class house and all improvements, built last fall for own use; price, $7,500, half cash.
Lot on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.
House and lot on Walnut-st., near Oakley, 11 rooms, 1½ stories and basement; price, $4,500.
All of the above are good, well-built houses; not shanties; titles perfect. The most valuable corner outside of fire limits, 50x140, corner of Fulton and Oakley-sts., at $160 per foot. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, at Room 26, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., Market-st. entrance. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—BY H. OSBORN & SON, 126 SOUTH Clark-st.:
NORTH SIDE.
North Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; $10,500.
North LaSalle-st., choice corner, 50x150; very cheap.
WEST SIDE.
Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story brick, with barn; lot 30x125; $9,500.
Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story frame; $4,500.
Jackson-st., near Loomis; house, 9 rooms, $5,500.
Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; brick house, about 10 rooms, $10,000.
SOUTH SIDE.
Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; marble front, $19,000.
Ellis-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, $9,000.
LOTS.
On Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and Wallace-st.
Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; 50x125, $60 per foot.
Oak-av., near Vincennes; 50x150; choice and cheap.
We want a large number of houses to sell before the 1st of May.
We want choice residence lots. Particular attention given to property of non-residents.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. PALMER & CO., NO. 146 La Salle-st.:
Prairie-av., No. 1224, a beautiful residence, near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story frame, brick basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot, east front, 26x180; very cheap.
Indiana-av., No. 1315, near Twenty-ninth-st., two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 25x175; cheap.
South Park-av., No. 230, near Twenty-sixth-st., cottage, lot 30x180; at a bargain.
Michigan-av., No. 1175, near Thirty-first-st., two-story frame and brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, lot, east front, 25x180.
Calumet-av., No. 254, near Twenty-ninth-st., two-story frame, east front, lot 25x180.
And 150 other houses, and lots, on the avenues, at from $4,000 to $12,000 each.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—99 YEARS AT FIXED rates: 32x44 feet on State-st., near Randolph.
25x110 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
48x170 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 461.
These are the only leases of the kind in market, and, as there are no reappraisals, they are much better than a fee of the property. Will be sold for a reasonable bonus, if taken immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.:
Burnside-st., 285, house and lot, cheap; belongs to an estate and must be sold.
Butterfield-st., 610, house two-story, lot 25x115, $4,000.
Myrick-av., 54, house 2-story, lot 50x177 feet, cheap.
Twelfth-st., 75x125 ft, corner factory, Douglas Park.
Park-av., 75x122 ft., south front, east of Wood-st.
Monroe-st., 100x123 feet, near Wood, $150.
1 acre on Chicago-av., near boulevard, only $1,800.
Bargain, good house, lot 48x122 ft., 571 Washington-st.
We make no specialty of a fine office, but strictly BUSINESS. Buyers and sellers should call upon E. C. COLE & CO.

FOR SALE—BY BARBER & GARRISON, NORTH-east corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.:
Arnold-st., 6 houses and lots, from $2,600 to $4,500.
Butterfield-st., 16 houses and lots, from $2,800 to $4,100.
Burnside-st., 10 houses and lots, from $2,800 to $4,000.
State-st., 6 houses and lots, from $3,600 to $25,000.
State-st., vacant lots, from Twenty-ninth to Sixtieth-sts.; good bargains.
Burnside and Butterfield-sts., vacant lots, from Twenty-seventh to Forty-first-sts.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., brick house, all modern improvements, $10,000; exchange for acres.
Prairie-av., southwest corner Thirty-second-st., 100 feet, $150.
Wabash and Michigan-avs.; some valuable and cheap corners.
Also, a large variety of improved and unimproved property on all streets of the South Side.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st. (opposite court-house):
Handsome marble front dwelling, Wabash-av.; price, $16,000, partly time, or for unimproved lots.
Brick basement house, Prairie-av., 10 rooms, $5,800.
New 8-room houses, just south of city limits, in the grove, part monthly payments, $3,600.
Lot, Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st., 5 years' time.
Lot, Twenty-fifth-st., $1,000; long time.
Lot, Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., $1,500.
80 feet, Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av., cheap.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, 25X161, TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth. Cheap and on easy terms.
A nice east front lot on Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 50x164 feet to alley.
Five acres on corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st. A fine piece for subdivision.
Eighty acres at Washington Heights, on Western-av. near Spring-st., and the highest land at the Heights.
I have various choice pieces of property in each section of the city, improved and unimproved, which I can sell on easy terms. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25 OR 50 FEET, WITH a house on each 25 feet, Nos. 74 and 76 South Peoria-st. Will take a farm as part pay. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 506 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY FRAME houses, nine rooms each, on Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels, etc. Lots 25x125 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X75 FEET, FRONTING ON BOTH Michigan and Water-sts., North Side. Will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 12 rooms; large lot, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on Drexel-av., near Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300X175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Fifteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X178½ FEET ON INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—5 ACRES CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—48x173 FEET EAST front on Wabash-av., between Washington and Madison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, octagon front, and all modern improvements, on Hamilton-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Lots 24x128 to alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 20 GOLD-ST., renting for $45 per month; on sale a few days for $3,500; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance on 5 years' time, interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; title perfect. A. E. BISHOP, 18 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., 25x180; on Wentworth-av., east front, south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $750 DOWN—WOOD-ST.—NEW cottage and barn, with lot 25x125; title perfect; a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE—A WELL BUILT RESIdence of 10 rooms; lot 60 feet; east front, fronting lake, near South Park and hotel, Hyde Park. Inquire of J. C. YOUNG, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 20, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND South Park; also on Egan-av., Vincennes-av., etc.; choice lots at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—24x125 FEET ON WEST MADISON-ST., with 2-story store and dwelling; price, $5,000; balance on easy terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON ARTESIAN-av.; price, $2,800; $380 cash; balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; also, on Egan, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, a cottage, with lot, on the West Side. Must be within two miles of river. A payment of $200 will be paid down. F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A LOT SOUTH OF TWENTY-second-st. and east of State. State location and price. J W, Box 293.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE, LOT, AND suburban property for cash, and No. 1 Kansas lands near K. P. R. R. MOSES J. KELLY & N. HERON, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LOT CENTRALLY LOCATED IN England, suitable for a church. Address M, P. O. Box 8000.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY FOR READY CUStomers, on the South Side. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH from $4,000 to $7,000, small payment down, balance in monthly payments, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-second. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES IN GOOD LOCALITY in suburbs for investment; can pay all or half cash. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS; also lots on West Harrison and West Van Buren-sts., for immediate sale. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, HOUSES and lots, and good residence lots on North, West and South Sides. Property left entirely with us will receive extra attention. H. OSBORN & SON, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE OR FIRST-class cottage to move; must be on South Side. JOHN M. WAITE, 186 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WHO WROTE "LOVEly" on piece of paper at a euchre sitting an evening some time ago, will hear of something for our mutual benefit if she will write how I can address her. P. H. LOVELY, Cairo, Ill.

PERSONAL—BESSIE R.— COULD NOT COME. Same place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. JACKSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM FRONT OF 253 THIRD-AV., MONday morning, a bay horse, 16 hands, 9 years old, hind feet white, off hind leg roan to gambrils, small lump under belly; on a 3-spring express wagon, red gearing, green box; also cushion, buffalo robe marked "L. Pinney," rubber horse-blanket. Any information leading to recovery of property and conviction of thief will be liberally rewarded by calling at 173 South Water-st. L. S. PINNEY & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PROPERTY.
160 acres in Sec. 18, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
120 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.
240 acres in Secs. 26 and 27, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
5, 10, and 20 acres in Vincennes Road Addition in Sec. 19, 37, 14; fine property; depot on ground; streets open.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE. NOW IS THE TIME to buy acres anywhere between Cornell and the lake. We offer 5 or 10 acres fine ground, ¼ cash. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will double present prices this summer. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS, CLOSE to station and Normal school, at $350 to $800. To salaried men these lots are better than a Savings Bank; 20 minutes from the centre of business. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, Washington Heights, $500; $25 cash; $8 per month, interest 6 per cent. Carpenter-work wanted as payment. C. W. DEAN, 128 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE CROSSING and depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Pacific Railroads, at the low price of $1,500 per acre. Also 60 acres in N. W. 5, 37, 13, at $150 per acre, and 80 acres near the Wentworth farm at $200 per acre. WM. PRICE, Room 5, No. 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—5 LOTS IN Lawndale. Apply to owner at office J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—COMFORTABLE house with barn and lot 60x150, east front, near hotel and lake; gas and good water, and near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE WITH AMPLE grounds, at Oakland, near lake and depot; good-sized barn attached; cellar, green-house, gas and water. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—10 ACRES, CORNER OF Stony Island Boulevard and Seventy-first-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 15 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON NORTHWEST CORNER Fiftieth-st. and Michigan-av., very cheap.
100 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
200 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth.
70 feet, Wabash-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY A WELL-BUILT 8-room cottage and 10 acres of ground, with fruit and ornamental trees, at Danby, 53 minutes from Chicago, on the Galena Division; land high and dry, commands a fine view, and is susceptible of subdivision; immediate possession. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—THREE CHOICE residences, and several building lots; convenient to depot. Inquire at depot for C. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW STATION—A TWO-story and brick basement house and lot, No. 19 Lake-av.; modern improvements; cottages 21 and 23 Cossutt-st., near Randolph-st. cars, cheap; must sell soon. Apply to OWNER, Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES ON CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. Paul Railroad, north of the crossing at Montrose. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. M. OUTHET, 181 EAST MADison-st., Room 7—A splendid farm on the banks of Gage's Lake, Lake County, Ill., of 141 acres for sale or exchange for city property. Will exchange 40 acres in Whiteside County for city property. Farm of 125 acres at Libertyville, Ill.; 97 acres at Desplaines; 64 acres at Park Ridge; 80 acres near Norwood Park; 12 acres at Montrose. Houses and lots on Fulton and Walnut-sts. and Warren and Michigan-avs. Houses and lots to sell in most suburban towns.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE THAT HAS NO EQUAL in build, style, or finish in Hyde Park; large lot; good location; nice grove; one block from street cars. Apply to the owner, fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st., on Evans-av., near Cottage Grove. FRANK BENNETT.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ADJOINING THE ORIGInal town of Maywood, on easy terms; would take part in improved property. Apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
15 acres, Stony Island Boulevard, near Park station, at ¾ of its value.
40 acres, Madison-st., lying west of car shops.
80 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 13.
B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN NORTHEAST ¼ SECTION 11, 39, 13; boulevard runs through it; will divide it, if wished. This can be retailed at a large profit on price asked; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 15, 39, 13, fronting Madison-st.
13¾ acres in northwest ¼ Section 24, 40, 13.
18 acres in K. K. Jones' Subdivision in Section 23, 40, 13.
40 acres in southeast ¼ Section 27, 39, 13.
SOUTH DIVISION.
10 acres southwest corner Western-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
10 acres in Section 18, 38, 14. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CHIcago city or suburban property. Two first-class stores in the city of Janesville, Wis. These stores are new and have been occupied by the same firm since built at a good rental. They are situated in the center of the best business portion of Main-st.; front, 44 ft.; depth, 160 ft.; four stories high, with basement; built in modern style with Milwaukee pressed brick. Also, for sale or exchange, several improved farms in the vicinity of the same city. Apply to HENRY McKEY, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "Steele Farm," in the town of Northfield, situate 3 miles from Winnetka, and near station on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; it consists of 140 acres, 30 acres being timber, balance under cultivation; has good house, barns, and living spring. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM IN MICHIGAN, within two miles of Muskegon, on the Grand Rapids Road. It is well timbered, with a house and barn on it, and well adapted for fruit. Will sell said farm for cash, or exchange for city property. For further particulars inquire of G. LUDLOW, at Michigan Central Depot, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a farm of 120 acres of prime prairie land in Boone County, Iowa. Address GEO. F. FARRAR, 598 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, $4,500, $5,000, $7,500, $8,000, $14,000, $15,000.
Nine farms; prices, $2,500 to $63,000.
8,640 acres of choice Iowa lands.
12 acres, covered with fruit, and a good residence in Los Angeles, Cal.; $12,000.
One $7,000 residence in Geneva, very nice, to exchange for a farm.
Kansas land, improved and unimproved.
Three good flouring mills, all in order.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 40 ACRES, GOOD house and improvements, perfect title, worth $4,500; situated 5 miles south of Grand Haven, on Lake Shore, with fine view; good fruit location, 2,000 young trees. Will give good trade for Chicago property of about same value. Address the owner, box 27, Grand Haven, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO CHOICE LOTS AT IRVING Park, for house on leased lot, West Side; will pay some money. FOX, 265 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—25 LOTS IN THE SOUTHWESTern part of the city, for a residence on the South Side. Apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY paying 20 per cent on price, for stock of groceries. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for first-class farm without incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—WEED SEWING MACHINE FOR $35, worth $75. Call at 735 State-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 223 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS wanted to canvass the city of Chicago and vicinity, for the Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron (patented Feb. 18, 1873), acknowledged by all to be the cheapest, most durable, finest finished, and most perfect fluting and polishing iron in the market. Agents wanted also throughout the whole United States. Separate territory given to each agent. This is certainly the greatest opportunity ever offered to agents. This iron is sold exclusively by agents. A few good general agents wanted to take hold of States and attend to local agents. Circulars and terms sent by mail. Call or address HEWITT MANUFACTURING CO., 15 Otis Block, 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, non-partisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town throughout the entire West. A. M. RICHARDSON, 180½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST button-hole cutter ever offered. Also, the needle-threading thimble, and other new articles wanted in every family. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX, TO TAKE county agencies; new article; 200 per cent profit; sample, 25c. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX, IN CITY OR country; $5 to $10 a day easily made. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MATERIALS SUITABLE for contractors' use. One locomotive boiler, with stationary engine, 12x18, with fly-wheel, pulleys, belts, centrifugal pumps, with fixtures complete; one portable engine and boiler, 8x12, with fly-wheel and belt-pulley attached; one portable hoisting engine, double cylinders, 8x8; twenty dump-cars; fifteen to twenty tons 12-pound T rail; power derricks, with guys and attachments complete; drills, picks, bars, etc.; all nearly new, and in good order. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., No. 4 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK stores, Nos. 116 and 118 South Franklin-st., near Madison; all modern improvements. To rent, May 1—207½ and 209 Walnut-st., $40 per month each; 710 Fulton-st., $30 per month; 845 Fulton-st., basement, $25 per month; cottage at Park Ridge, $15 per month. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 3-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,800. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling No. 10 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIGANav., between Eighteenth-st. and Twentieth. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, 151 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling on Wabash-av., east front, No. 871, north of Twentieth-st.; stores, basements, and rooms in marble-front block on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW FIRST-CLASS STORY-and-a-half cottage, and barn, at $40 per month, and furniture for sale, $300; possession 1st of May, or sooner. Apply on premises, 249 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 21 ROOMS, WEST MADIison-st., near Western-av., with a good store, gas and water; first-rate for boarding-house; would rent for saloon and boarding-house. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, COTTAGE NO. 229 THIRTY-fifth-st., near Prairie-av. Also, two cottages on Russell-st., between Centre and Sophia. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—4 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts.; two April 1—one all furnished, and two May 1. Inquire at 230 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS NEAR THIRty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $18 with or $15 without barn. J. M. CUTLER & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, stone front, 11 rooms and all improvements, furnace and gas fixtures. Inquire at 674 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, WITH 13 acres of ground, fine young orchard bearing, and all kinds of small fruit; about a quarter of a mile from the depot at Maywood, Ill. Apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—TWO COTTAGES, ONE FOUR, and the other six rooms; prices, $15 and $40, and water rents; security for rent required. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 532 WABASH-AV., 12 ROOMS; possession given May 1. Apply at SIMONDS & CO.'S, 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 868 WEST MADISON-ST., from May 1, 8 rooms, $40 per month in advance, and water tax. Apply at 20 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON NORTH LaSalle-st.; eleven rooms and all modern improvements. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 9 Custom-House.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS; ALL MODern improvements. Furniture for sale. Apply on premises, 1051 Wabash-av. Barn suitable to accommodate 10 horses and carriages, in rear of 1050 Wabash-av. Apply at 1051 Wabash-av. Also, cottage on Twenty-ninth-st., for sale or rent; 8 rooms.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 13 Harmon-court. Apply to EDWARD GORDMAN, on the premises.

TO RENT—AND $1,200 WORTH OF FURNITURE for sale, 8-room house, West Side, one mile from State and Madison-sts.; low rent. Address H 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOW, 2-STORY FRAME, NO. 1429 SOUTH State-st., containing store and 10 rooms. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—THE BRICK BASEMENT AND TWO-story dwelling No. 739 West Monroe-st., containing 10 good-sized rooms, besides closets. Has all the modern improvements. Apply at 96 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS OF SIX ROOMS each; one a cottage, with large basement; would make carpenter, painter, or plumber shop. No. 14 and 16 Pierce-st., West Side.

TO RENT—DWELLINGHOUSE 305 WEST TAYLOR-st., corner Aberdeen, 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas fixtures. Good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 53 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—1033 WABASH-AV., SECOND HOUSE south of Twenty-second-st., 9 rooms, $900 per year. J. R. BARKER, 113 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A pretty, 6-room cottage in good neighborhood on the West Side, south of Madison and west of Halsted-sts. Furniture good and nearly new. Address V 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 2-STORY, BRICK BASEment, and barn. Hubbard and Rucker-sts.; all modern improvements. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND LOT NO. 961 Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; lot 40x176; good barn, &c. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND ONE ACRE AT Irving Park; 2-story and basement, modern improvements, on Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST.; also 5, 3, 16, and 21, with store, only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale, 506 South Morgan-st. A good chance for parties wishing to keep house. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK WITH LOTS IN THE REAR on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adopted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 83 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 43.

TO RENT—A GOOD ROOM, WITH CLOSET, SUITable for office, 112 West Madison-st., corner Desplaines; $15 per month. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping—large front rooms and sleeping rooms. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 453 NORTH CLARK-st., 6 rooms, to man and wife for a year at $30 per month, in advance. Apply first floor of premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 115 WEST RANdolph-st., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, BESIDES CLOSETS AND pantries, all in good condition for housekeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Call at 330 West Washington-st., for particulars.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 75 HURon-st., six rooms, nicely finished, to a careful tenant.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Also suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; very desirable location. 393 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG building, northeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., an elegantly-fitted office, 33x40 feet, with vault, suitable for a bank, brokerage, or insurance business, at a low rent. Also, an office in the rear of the same, fronting on Fifth-av., suitable for a first-class real estate office. Also, rooms for attorneys or for any office business. Also, ample room for a light manufacturing business, or a weekly journal. Plans can be examined, or any particulars had, by applying to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 BEAUTIFUL STORES ON RANDOLPH-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., each 40x170. Five stories and basement steam elevator in each. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, WELL QUALIFIED for butcher or grocery. 50 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE ANDREWS BUILDing. First-class in every respect. Also, large hall on fourth floor, suitable for a society or lodge. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st., Andrews Building.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE FOR MANUFACTURING or storage, 40x80, 2-story and basement, Calhoun-place, rear of 194 and 196 East Washington-st. Apply 13, 15, and 17 Market-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTH-west corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD TENANT IS WANTED FOR A store to be erected this spring, 25x100, four stories, stone front, on Wabash-av., directly opposite the Matteson House. It will be rented together or in floors. Address C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 230 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, WELL LIGHTED AND WELL finished, at low rates, $12 and $20 per month, at 47 LaSalle-st., opposite Metropolitan Block. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Rooms 1 and 3.

TO RENT—A HALL 22x70, SUITABLE FOR SOCIEties, 47 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Rooms 1 and 3.

TO RENT—A DOCK FROM 1st OF MAY ON THE northwest corner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 87 THIRD-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing; also rooms up-stairs for families. Southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., H. LOWY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st.; good reliable business, test, clairvoyant, physical, healing, and developing mediums, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lost or stolen property, reveal past, present, and future events, cure all diseases that are curable. Séances every evening, at which many faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 390 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO FOR $55 FOR TWO days on account of removal. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker and Hubbard-sts.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; RENTING A specialty; do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 816 Wabash-av.

$150 SAVED BY BUYING A PIANO AT 251 Park-av. The instruments are first-class, and fully warranted to give satisfaction. It will pay you to call and see them.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A GOOD steam pump of 3 inches outlet or over. Address 580 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST OF MAY OR EARlier, a cottage or house of 7 or 8 rooms, on West Side, north of Harrison and south of Fulton-sts., within two miles of State-st. Family small, and best of references given as to respectability and promptness. Parties answering will please state full particulars as to price, location, &c. K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL, neat cottage east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; family of three; party is a careful and responsible tenant, and can afford to pay from $40 to $50 per month, which will be paid two or three months in advance, if desired; prefer dealing with owners direct. Address, stating locality, price, etc., N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN RENT ANY NUMber of houses between now and May 1. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS furnished house on the South Side. A liberal rent will be paid by a prompt paying tenant. Address W 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A SMALL, neat cottage of 4 or 5 rooms, in good locality, North Side preferred. Address, stating terms, THOMAS J. SHEA, 580 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD NEIGHBORhood on South or West Side, a good house (new one preferred) of 8 or 10 rooms; modern improvements. Will pay a reasonable rent. References satisfactory. Address H 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENants, a few good residences on West Side east of Ashland-av. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults a furnished house of 12 or 14 rooms; would board owner, if desired, or would purchase furniture; must be first-class. Address, for three days, with particulars, N 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on the West Side, by two young men; east of Morgan, north of VanBuren-st. Rent must be moderate. Address B & C, 230 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires to obtain a furnished room without board, in a private family. Terms must be reasonable. Address T 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms suitable for housekeeping by a man and his wife; best of city references given. Address Box 15, Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS FOR small family, within five blocks of Lincoln Park; rent reasonable; good tenant. State location, convenience, and rent. Address A 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FOR ONE YEAR from May 1, on State or Madison-sts. Rent not over $800 a year. Address, stating terms and location, J J J., 3 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in some building near Board of Trade, furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, location, etc., H 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Must be in good respectable locality, and rent not to exceed $25. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 7 rooms and barn, for a family of 4; prompt payment and good tenant. Address STRICKLAND, 178 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, north of Twenty-second-st., near State. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, 6 to 9 rooms, good locality, south of Randolph-st., modern improvements, with yard room preferred. Address JOHN SHERWOOD, 103 and 105 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE OR six rooms, north of Twenty-second-st., South Side; will buy furniture if wanted. Address N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house of ten or more rooms, on the South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Address, with full particulars, N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR SUITE OF rooms for housekeeping, for small family, in a first-class neighborhood in city, or in suburban village; rent from $30 to $60 per month; would buy some furniture, or cottage on leased ground, for cash. Address, with full particulars, N 9, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

75 EAST MONROE-ST.—3 FURNISHED ROOMS with board; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Inquire Room 10, entrance Myers' Opera House.

122 TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—To rent, with board, a large front room, furnished, to two gentlemen.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, for 4 gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives. No moving in May.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED SECond-story front room, with board; also, a large furnished back, with a few pleasant boarders.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; large front room for gentleman and wife, $14.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern improvements; also, a well-furnished room; accommodations for day-boarders.

575 STATE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN elegant front room suitable for 4 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply in FULL AND PLENTY DINING ROOMS.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE VERY LARGE UNfurnished and one elegantly furnished room, with board. Location, house and accommodations No. 1.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board. Reference required; accommodations first-class.

764 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; references exchanged.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms (connecting) to rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or 3 gentlemen; private family.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Choice rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, to rent, with first-class board.

FOUR GENTLEMAN BOARDERS WANTED. Pleasant home; all modern improvements; no other boarders; near Douglas-place, east of South Park boulevard. Address F 28, Tribune office.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—Large front alcove, finely-furnished, also other rooms, with first-class board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; good table; desirable location.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Furnished front parlor to rent, with board; but few other boarders.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board; house first-class; modern improvements; dinner at 6 p. m.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASant furnished room, with board.

144 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, in private family, for ladies or gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant furnished room to rent, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front single room, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, with board.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room, with board, for married couple or single gentlemen.

551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Suite of unfurnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board; also, 1 back room.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WEST of Halsted-st., now or within two weeks, in a private family, with pleasant room, or small suite, at reasonable rates; Christian family preferred. Address A 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast, or with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner, by a gentleman. Liberal price paid for good accommodations. Address C M, care Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHERE there are few or no other boarders; South Side. Address, with terms, &c., F 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PERMANENT BOARDING-PLACE IN a quiet private family by two gents, as near Clinton and Madison as possible. Address L 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD 3 years of age. Address, stating location and terms, M. FERRIS, 296 and 298 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WISHING FOR HELP FOR PRIVATE and boarding-houses, vessels and boats, apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 807, Chicago.

C. MARANESI HAS BOUGHT OUT GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts. C. M. has been foreman with Gunther for the last 4½ years. Any one wishing good pure candy will do well to call and see him. He is the original maker of chocolate and all other caramels. C. MARANESI.

COLORADO—PERSONS GOING TO THIS DElightful country for health or a home can get useful information free by calling on DR. HAWKES, 127 Clark-st., from 9 to 11 or 1 to 3.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry; old gold, silver, fine arms, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE NOW OPENED FOR business in the South Division. Particular attention given to buying, selling, collecting, renting houses, store-rooms, etc. H. M. HAYDON, 181 Twenty-second-st.

STONER'S INVENTOR'S BUREAU, D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 126 Clark-st., Office, 73, 73, 74. Patents bought and sold.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 76 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMANLY FELLOW FOR room-mate; near post office. Address H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF meeting with a roommate to share the expenses of a comfortable suite of rooms. Inquire at 169 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOW CASE, FROM 9 to 10 feet long. H. W. WETHERELL. Inquire at 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

INSTRUCTION.

BRYANT & STRATTON SCHOLARSHIP, WITH books, for sale cheap. P. O. Box 793.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a wholesale house; must come well recommended. Address N 42, Tribune office, giving references, stating experience had, salary wanted, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some years' experience in the retail drug business; one who speaks German and Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 56 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WHO can take charge of a set of books. Address, stating salary and references, F. H. DRAKE, Accountant, 59 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR CLERKS IN general store in Michigan; only those having had some experience and willing to work for moderate salary need apply. Call from 2 to 5. C. MEARS & CO., 50 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A branch tea store. Personal city reference required. Do not answer unless you can give unquestionable reference. Address, for two days, W 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK, TO SUPERINTEND A store. Must be reliable. German preferred. Address F 75, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD BENCH AND MACHINE hands for sash, doors, and blinds; good wages and steady work. RODWAY, SMITH & CO., Manufacturers, 64 to 70 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN BOILER-MAKERS, used to custom-work; good wages will be paid to first-class hands. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS HAD 2 OR 3 YEARS' at the plumbing business. 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PLUMBERS FOR HOUSE-work, at McGINLY'S, 210 East Madison-st., in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING PLUMBER, AT 208 South Park-av. J. BYRNE.

WANTED—TAILORS, IMMEDIATELY, TO GO TO Galva, Ill., good coatmakers, pantmakers, and vestmakers can have constant employment at good prices. Apply at Anderson's European Hotel, 145 Madison-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. C. B. FINCH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHEELWRIGHT. A German preferred. P. BURNS, 254 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—ONE CARPENTER. CALL AT 213 South State-st. from 1 to 4 p. m., without tools.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE PAINTER. CALL AT No. 213 South State-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—PAINTERS, PLASTERERS, AND CARpenters to contract for work at Highwood. Only gentlemanly men with clean collars need apply. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STAIR BUILDERS at Union Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., this morning, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARVERS. APPLY AT THE THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Manufacturing Co., 86 and 88 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINE HAND TO RUN A No. 1 Smith moulding-machine. Apply corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A MAN THAT IS USED TO FEEDING a flooring machine; also one to drive team. 42 and 44 Blackwell-st.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNK-MAKERS. 57 WEST Madison-st. HASKELL BROS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTter. Address for five days. Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CITY or State, for our Embroidering and Fluting Machine. Address the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO CANVASS THE CITY and three for the country. Address, stating terms, &c., N 74, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—25 FARM HANDS, FARE ADVANCED if you have baggage. Laborers and mechanics for Texas; highest wages paid. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD MEN FOR STEADY JOB, company work, and free fare. Also clerks, salesmen, and porters for city. 157 Fifth-av., Room 30.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT STEWARD FOR six months on small salary, and very easy duties, who can deposit $50 security money at 162 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO SMART BOYS AS WAITERS ON lunch counter. Call in rear of 121 LaSalle-st., Open Board Building.

WANTED—FOUR BELL BOYS FROM 14 TO 16 years old at Transit House.

WANTED—5 MEN, $36 A WEEK; $2 PROFIT ON every dollar. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY, NO MATTER what nationality or former business, for an easy business paying $3 to $10 a day. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS AT BUROKY & MILAN'S, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A WASHER AND MEN TO WORK ON stock at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS, wages $1 per day and board for the whole year round; fare advanced to those with baggage. Apply early, to CHRISTIAN & KING, 161 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD BROILER AT BENNARD'S restaurant, 100 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY. INQUIRE AFTER 10 A.M. AT 444 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE House—A boy from 12 to 16 years old, to tend fires.

WANTED—TWO BELL-BOYS AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 1486 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 75 EAST MONROE-ST., 3 GOOD girls to do dining-room and kitchen work; also, 1 good scrubber. Inquire at Room 10, entrance Myers' Opera House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 526 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, TO DO SECond work and take care of children; German preferred; at 36 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 795 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a babe and do light housework. Apply at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 59 NORTH Sheldon-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONality to do all kinds of housework, for high wages, with some of the best families in city and country. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 325 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Also, a nurse-girl. Apply at 959 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at 337 Superior-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO DO PLAIN cooking. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—GOOD GIRL TO do kitchen work. Also, one to do second work.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do second work. 778 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK; wages $3.50. Apply at 721 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply, with reference, at 176 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 454 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family; good cook and washer. Apply at 1564 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private boarding-house. For one that suits good wages will be paid at 84 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK, and one to wash, iron and assist in general work, at 113 South Park-av. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL AS SECOND cook; one who is willing and capable. Apply at 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING. APPLY at 145 Washington-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for small family. 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Small family and good wages, at 735 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID. Big wages paid. Call at 633 West Adams-st.

WANTED—COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, PANTRY and scrub girls, and girls for general housework. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; best of references required. 130 Walnut-st.

WANTED — SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO CAN come well recommended. No. 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY, with references, to call at once and secure good situations in hotels, restaurants, boarding and private houses. Don't forget, Mrs. POTTER, at No. 1 West Madison-st., up-stairs. Girls, call and see REDDY, at No. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, RIVerside, Hyde Park, and City. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family at 563 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL; FAMILY HOUSEWORK. HEWLETT, 71 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1628 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO FIRST-CLASS starchers at the American Steam Laundry, 190 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dressmaker. Apply at 603 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN OLD WOMAN ABLE AND WILLing to work as housekeeper, mind children, and cut and make (on Singer Sewing Machine) boys' clothes; wages $4; place permanent. Apply at 129 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—2 AMERICAN GIRLS TO PUT UP hair oils, flavoring extracts, etc. Apply 11 a. m. at GILLET'S, 21 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—160 ACRES FENCED AND BROKE, ADjoining station 40 miles out on the Central Railroad. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address J J K, No. 71 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc., for several years. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city reference. Address G 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper; manufacturing business preferred; has had experience in machine-shops and foundries. A 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Boston, of good habits, don't drink liquors or chew tobacco, as entry clerk, or any position of trust where there is a chance for promotion. Address H 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE trade, by a person having nine years' experience, to take charge of stock; has no objection to make trips through Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, where his acquaintance is large. Address N 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, EITHER in leaf or manufactured tobacco, by an experienced man from the East. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as bookkeeper or corresponding clerk; can loan employer some money; good city references. Address V 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a retail grocery, with good experience; city references. Address V 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or entry clerk in some wholesale house; best of reference from present employers and others. H 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education and a talent for business, in some good employment; would prefer to assist in book-keeping. Will commence at small wages. Can give recommends for character. Address H 97 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS book-keeper, or in some office where writing will be required. Best of city reference given. Address Box 15, Briggs House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, a trial of thirty days in a first-class dry goods or grocery store, in view of permanent employment. City and country reference. Address S F W, 245 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale hardware house. Can give first-class city reference. L 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXperienced in railway work, desires a re-engagement. Address C E, P. O. Box 1165, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had three years' experience in running stationary engines. References given. Address E M, 114 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A man of fifteen years' practice. Address N 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK; HAVE HAD good experience, and full charge of large numbers of men; well used to plans and specifications; can give satisfactory reference. Will reply personally upon application. N 47, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM STILL WANTING A place where I can make myself useful and handy about the house and take good care of horses and carriages. As I have had no call lately, will you please call to-day, and oblige, at 116 Twenty-second-st., in the grocery store; I will give good reference.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of experience, as porter or salesman in a wholesale grocery or produce commission store; best of references can be given. Address C. WERNICKE, 826 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS traveling agent in ready-made clothing or piece goods; has traveled for four years in the Northwestern States; references given. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A young man who is willing and able to work; can refer to well-known parties. Address H 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A TObacco and cigar house, or a confectionery establishment; can loan $2,000 to $3,000; will give the best of references. Address, with full address, stating salary, H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR AN IXL PASTRY cook, reference, 4 years in one situation; also, 1 head dining-room girl of 5 years' experience, A No. 1; 1 meat cook, references, 3½ years in one situation; chambermaids, laundresses, dining-room, and dish-washers by the wholesale. We invite everyone in search of first-class help to call and convince yourselves that our offices are the only ones in Chicago that thoroughly understand their business and work to the interest of the public. No. 1 West Madison-st., up stairs; Branch Office, 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchen work and cooking. Inquire at the corner of Kinzie and Noble-sts., No. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework. Apply at 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do second work or seamstress. Address for two days, 28 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL OF 13 wishes a place to take care of children or do any other kind of work; is very willing. Can be seen at 289 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL WHERE there are no young children. Apply 112 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a private family; references given. Call at 314 Milwaukee-av., third floor, Miss K.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a respectable private family. Please call at 99 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or cooking in a private family; good references. Apply at 251 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 16 North Erie-st., in rear. MRS. NESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do general housework in small private family. Inquire at 191 Fulton-st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, to do general housework, by a middle-aged American woman; moderate wages required, or work her board. Address H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN private family as chambermaid or cook. Apply at 119 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family where they keep a second girl. None but first-class need apply. Please call at 34 Seward-st. The South Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook in a private boarding-house, or in a private family, and the other to take care of children or do light second work. Please call at 251 Twentieth-st., South Side, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, in private family or private boarding-house. Good references given. Apply at 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, PRIVate family preferred. Apply at present place, No. 22 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COME TO THE GREAT Western Business Exchange if you want girls for lake, city, or country. 141 West Washington-st., corner Union.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress. Best references. Call after 1 o'clock, all the week, at 183 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in sewing machine establishment and repair shop. Apply at 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $1,000 in a permanent good-paying business; references required. Address for three days to C 50, in care of Carrier 25.

PARTNER WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, WITH $5,000 to $10,000, in a first-class, 3 years established, manufacturing business in the city. More capital necessary to carry sales, which have outgrown capital invested. Splendid opportunity for a business man. Goods staple, and well introduced. Profits large. Address H 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, PAYING BUSIness, with small capital. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patent rights wanted.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, TO take an interest in a new hotel; location central; lady or gentleman. Call or address M., 166 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 CAPital, in the gents' furnishing and shirt business, by an experienced cutter, with a large line of customers. The best of references given and required. Address F 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUILDING AND jobbing business; must be a practical workman, and willing to work. A nice business established, and a fair prospect of work for the summer. Shop on the South Side. This is a good opening for the right man. Address E 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING BUSIness established five years. Capital required, $2,500. Call during business hours at 288 South Paulina-st., or in the evening from 6 to 9 at 110 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN WHOLESALE TEA, spices, etc.; furniture manufactory; wholesale tobacco; restaurant; retail tea, and other lines. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 128 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED drug and patent practice; $800 only required for half interest; part to go to the improvement of stock. A splendid opportunity. Address H 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, WINDOW-shades, and carpets. Apply to E. R. RYAN & CO., 25 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 111 and 113 Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 53 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND COUNTERS AT 129 West Madison-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NO. 12 DOUBLE-barreled shot-gun, in leather box, complete, made by a celebrated Scotch maker, and almost new; also, 1 lady's best cartridge case. Apply at 239 West Madison-st., Room 1, from 10 to 4.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHing at $2 per dozen, from imported stock costing $25 each. Also, a few of the chickens 1 year old, cheap. MARTIN, with Dickson & Cooper, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 COUNTERS AND SHELVING, cheap. Inquire at 300 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $7 each. W. MARKS, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOUND.

FOUND—MARCH 26, ON TAYLOR-ST., A SMALL sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling at 481 Twelfth-st., and proving the same.

FOUND—A GENTS' FUR COLLAR. ADDRESS, giving description, H 26, Tribune office.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT 405 WEST MONROE-st.—Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bedroom sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, all new last October. House if desired.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR cash. Entire household stocks bought for any amount. Prompt attention to letters or calls. I. J., 171 Twenty-second-st.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Great Convention of the Farmers at Springfield.

[Continued from the First Page.]

can see no reason for delay on the part of the Legislature in enacting the necessary laws on the subject; and we urge immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That we urge the passage of a bill enforcing the principle, that railroads are public highways; and requiring railroads to make actual connections with all roads whose tracks reach and cross their own, and to receive and transmit all cars and trains offered over their roads at reasonable maximum rates, whether offered at such crossing or at stations along their roads, and empowering the making of connections by municipal corporations for that purpose and for the public use.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the General Assembly, looking to the enforcement of the performance of their duties by the monopolists as common carriers, and that, in addition thereto, we believe that the railroads should be required to carry all the freights and passengers offered from the country through which they pass, and not permitted to limit the amount of their business and destroy its natural increase.

Resolved, That the Constitution and laws of Illinois are as binding upon railroad corporations as upon the citizens, and that the State must require obedience to the law from all alike, whether the same be deemed Constitutional or not by the parties affected, until repealed or declared unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we indorse most fully the action of those who tender legal rates of fare upon the railroads, and refuse to pay more, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the defense of the State, of all suits commenced, or that hereafter may be commenced, by the railroad companies against individuals who, in good faith, have insisted, or hereafter may insist, upon the right to ride on railroads at legal rates.

Resolved, That the presentation and acceptation of railroad passes to our Legislators, whatever may be the spirit and intent with which they are accepted, are demoralizing in their influence, and we look to our Legislature, now in session, to rise above all personal considerations of pecuniary interest or convenience, and to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative, or other State or county officers, to accept any railroad pass, knowing, as we do, that the people look upon the acceptance of these passes with decided, and almost universal, disapprobation.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of 1848, Article 10, prohibits the Legislature from granting special railroad charters, in the following words: "Corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges may be formed under the general law, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporations cannot be attained under general laws;" therefore,

Resolved, That it is extremely doubtful whether any railroad charter granted since April 1, 1848, by the Legislature of Illinois, is of any validity; and that the vested rights of railroad monopolies in this State exist only by the assumption of the monopolists and the sufferance of the people; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of 1870, Article 11, Sec. 13, prohibits any railroad company from issuing watered stock in these words: "No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice in such manner as may be provided by law;" and

WHEREAS, This article of the Constitution has probably been violated by nearly all the railroad companies in the State, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to look carefully into this matter, and to commence proceedings in all clear cases by quo warranto or otherwise, against all railroad companies which have disregarded this important provision of the organic law of the State.

Resolved, That we regard the improvement of the Illinois River not sectional but of great importance, and we request the members of the House of Representatives to vote for the bill now pending for the improvement of that river, as it will give our State absolutely in the hands of the people.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress a repeal of all laws preventing the competition of small vessels, which may choose to engage in the carrying trade on our inland lakes, between ports in the United States, without regard to nationality.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and materials which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steamships, sailing vessels, agricultural implements, etc., and that we urge upon Congress immediate action for this purpose, that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freights, and that we invite the railroad companies to co-operate with us to that end.

A delegate moved that the report be received and the Committee discharged.

One amendment was offered for the adoption of the whole body of resolutions, and another that they should be considered seriatim.

A long discussion followed, the position of affairs evidently being misapprehended by many delegates. Points of order were raised in rapid succession, and a miniature Babel was instituted. At length, the ruling of the Chair in favor of the first motion was sustained, and the report was received and the Committee discharged. The Convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

CONFUSION.

On reassembling at 7 o'clock, a scene of considerable confusion took place, the regular officers of the Convention not being present, for some unexplained cause. The lobbies and galleries were crowded with members of the House and citizens, and a scene of the greatest confusion prevailed. At half-past 7, Mr. A. J. Grover, with a view to put an end to disorder, mounted the platform and called the Convention to order.

On motion, Mr. J. H. Pickerell, of Macon, Vice-President, was called to the chair, and announced that business was in order.

A man named Wilkinson attempted to speak, but was hooted down, and a motion made that the police of the House should be asked to keep order in the galleries and lobbies was carried with acclamation by the delegates.

THE RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED.

A delegate addressing the Convention urged that sinister influences had been used by party wire-pullers to induce the Committee to introduce resolutions respecting local improvements and the tariff.

Mr. Grover, as Chairman of the Resolution Committee, said that a member of the Senate had pressed upon the Committee the advisability of including a resolution indorsing the Copperas Creek bill. Personally, he objected to it. He would move that resolution be struck out.

Objection was made, and at length, amid considerable confusion, it was decided to consider the resolutions seriatim.

President Dame here entered the meeting, but did not take the chair.

The meeting once more proceeded to business. The first four resolutions were passed without debate, and with great enthusiasm. The fifth was amended by inserting the word "maximum" after reasonable, making it read "reasonable maximum rates."

The eighth was amended by changing the words set and cross, to meet or cross. The resolution to ride at legal rates was received and passed with applause and laughter. The resolution disapproving of the acceptance of railroad passes by members of the Legislature, called Mr. Moore, of Marshal to his feet. He said that his people did not so much disapprove of the free pass system as to the payment of legislators when not on duty. He offered a substitute for the resolution, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Currier, of DeKalb, spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution. His remarks were received with loud cheers. The railroads were not charity institutions. Their passes to the Legislators were given with the understanding that the railroads should have free passes to the pockets of their constituency. If the lawmakers of a farmer wanted a pass to go to church, he was not likely to get it, especially if the subject were the parable of the unjust Judge.

Mr. Moore replied to Mr. Currier.

Mr. Cooper, of Kankakee, said that Judge Decker, of his district, had told him that no pass had ever been offered him until two railroad cases were brought before him.

Mr. Curry, of DeKalb, stated that he knew a Senator who had recently accepted a pass when going on business in which railroads were interested. He gave no name, but it was understood that he alluded to Senator Voris, of Shelby, and the Stock Yards investigation.

The resolution was finally changed by introducing a clause requesting the Legislature to pass a law that members receive no pay when absent from duty, and so adopted.

The resolution recommending the improvement of the Illinois River, was laid on the table amid the wildest enthusiasm.

The tariff resolution was read amid a silence almost oppressive. A hard fight was expected to follow. A motion to lay on the table was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. John F. Scanlan, of the Legislature, came forward to the speaker's desk with a view to speak against the resolutions. A motion to listen to his protective eloquence was lost with a decisive expression of disapprobation from a large number of the Convention.

The resolution was adopted.

A delegate moved that the Legislature be requested to pass a Railroad law before their adjournment. [A voice—If it takes all summer.] The resolution was carried.

A resolution directing the Secretary of the Convention to furnish a copy of the resolutions passed to members of the Legislature was also passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Creed, of Marion, a prominent farmer, then addressed the meeting. He said the movement was a grand success in his district, and predicted its final triumph, if the farmers were consistent and persistent.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of legislators, State or National, voting on questions or measures on which they are at the time directly pecuniarily interested, is contrary to public morality and all just principles of wise legislation.

The following resolution, embodying the views expressed in the speech of Gov. Palmer, in the afternoon, was presented and adopted.

Resolved, That it is one of the necessary measures of railroad reform that the laws that make the stocks of railroad corporations personal property be repealed, and the law so amended as to withdraw such stocks from speculation, and give to them the permanency and certainty of ownership of the railroads themselves.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Railroads, including their rolling stock and tracks, are not assessed at more than one-tenth of their actual value;

Resolved, That we demand that they pay taxes in proportion to the taxes paid by citizens of the State, and that if any amendment is necessary to the Revenue law to compel said railroads to pay said share of taxes, that the Legislature so amend said law, and demand of the next State Board of Equalization to assess railroad property in proportion to its value.

Senator Whiting, in response to calls, addressed the Convention in a speech. He defended his advocacy of the Copperas Dam bill on the ground that water communication was the cause of low freights.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Whiting for his speech.

The following resolution was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the farmers of Illinois that they, as a rule, keep a farm expense account during the following season, and each succeeding one, and that statistical reports of the same be made by township organizations to county and State organizations, in order that the actual cost of production may be ascertained and made public, for the purpose of making a fair remuneration thereon to the farmers of the State.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when speeches and further discussion will be in order.

Delegates from Judge Lawrence's district will hold a session in the morning, to consider the question of the coming election for Supreme Court Judge.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There is an impression here that the resignation of George W. Curtis, together with the departure of the Hon. A. G. Cattell for Europe, will practically end the Civil Service Commission. Whatever may be said about Mr. Curtis' health as a reason for resignation, it is well known here that the real cause of his retirement was the action of the President in making the recent New York appointment. In a private letter to a member of the Committee Mr. Curtis admits this. He appears to be of the opinion that it is useless to attempt to carry out the theory of Civil Service Reform in a few instances, while it is openly violated in others. The Hon. A. G. Cattell, who is now here, is not aware that the resignation of Mr. Curtis will break it up. It is manifest, however, that there is not the enthusiasm for it, either here or elsewhere, that there was when the matter was first brought before the public. While the Commission may not be formally dissolved, it will probably become practically useless.

FINANCIAL AGENT CATTELL.

Mr. A. G. Cattell received his commission to-day as confidential financial agent of the United States in Europe. He is making the necessary arrangements to leave on the 12th inst. To-day he received a letter signed by all the bank Presidents of Philadelphia, with one or two exceptions, expressing their gratification at his appointment, their confidence in his ability and integrity, and tendering him a complimentary dinner at the Continental Hotel, on the 10th of April. Mr. Cattell has not yet replied to the letter, and it is not decided that he will accept.

THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION.

In order to give all concerned a fair opportunity to be heard, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation has addressed a circular letter to the Presidents of the various railroad companies, requesting them to meet the Committee, when it commences its session in New York. It is understood that the postal-car question will be the first considered, and before taking any definite action, the Committee will hear the statements of the officers of the companies who have postal cars on their roads. It may as well be stated, in order to dispel an erroneous impression that appears to prevail, that the Committee has no hostile designs upon the railroads. They simply desire to inquire what can be done to reduce the rates of freight between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, and, also, to solve the postal-car difficulty.

THE CABINET.

There are but three members of the Cabinet now in town,—Secretaries Robeson, Richardson, and Attorney-General Williams. Secretary Fish has gone to New York; Secretary Delano to his home in Ohio; Secretary Belknap on a tour of inspection, West; and Postmaster-General Creswell on a pleasure-trip, South.

[To the Associated Press.]

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—No authority is known for the report that the Secretary of the Treasury will deposit $10,000,000 with the New York banks.

SOLDIERS' BARRACKS.

Owing to the limited appropriations the War Department has ordered a suspension during the present fiscal year of the construction and repairs of barracks, and the discharge of the civilians employed therein.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE.

Representative Taffe, for the citizens of Omaha and the State of Nebraska, has submitted to Attorney-General Williams an argument, to show that the Missouri River bridge is not a part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, controverting the position taken by the people of Iowa. The Attorney-General will afford both sides a full opportunity to be heard before giving a decision.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Signal Service reports moderate temperature all over the country this morning—51 degrees at San Francisco, 34 degrees at Pembina, 32 degrees at Duluth, 36 degrees at Chicago, 46 degrees at Buffalo, 30 degrees at Quebec, 30 degrees at Boston, 46 degrees at New York, 55 degrees at Washington, 63 degrees at Charleston, S. C., 54 degrees at Memphis. Snowing at Detroit and Quebec; raining at Montreal, on the New England coast, and at New York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Probabilities—Areas of low barometer advance during Thursday eastward over the Lower Missouri Valley, and also over Oregon, over which State cloudy weather and rain will continue. In the Western Gulf States increasing winds and threatening weather. In the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, light winds, and generally clear weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, except possibly in Maine, where northeast winds backing to northwest with cloudy weather is apparently more probable. For the Lower Lakes, diminishing westerly winds, with generally cloudy weather. For Lake Michigan, southerly winds backing to southeast, and partly cloudy weather. For Lake Superior, light easterly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, Me., Eastport, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—The weather is cloudy.

CAIRO, Ill., April 2.—The weather is clear and pleasant.

Municipal Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 2.—In consequence of the rainy weather, a remarkably light vote was cast at the township election, held in this city yesterday. Michael Byrne, the present incumbent, and R. M. Hetherington, ex-Supervisor, both Democrats, were candidates for Supervisor, and the former was re-elected by a majority of 94 votes.

In Peru, the candidates were H. M. Gallagher and ex-Mayor J. H. McCormick, both Democrats. The former was victorious by a majority of one vote, and owes his re-election to the fact that Adam Holcraft, 88 years of age, walked three miles and a half to vote for him.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

LOCKPORT, Ill., April 2.—Navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened from Bridgport to Joliet on Friday, April 4, and from Joliet to LaSalle on Friday, April 11. Boats allowed to draw four feet six inches.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
General Superintendent.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Statements by Several of the Rescued Passengers.

[Continued from the Fifth Page.]

SAVED BY THE "DELTA."

HALIFAX, April 2.—The Delta's passengers were landed at the Cunard wharf late this afternoon. They were mostly men from 20 to 25 years of age. Many were in a pitiable condition, without shoes, feet swollen and bruised; clothes torn and drenched; some with bits of carpet, matting, and blankets around them, and all fretted and sick from exposure. On reaching the locality it was found that a considerable number, more than at first named, had been picked up and saved, among whom were some old and feeble persons, who died after being rescued, from exhaustion and cold.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

It is understood the Government will commence investigation at once.

DISPOSITION OF THE SAVED.

The passengers were taken care of by the Cunard agents on arrival here this afternoon. About 150 of them will go by the steamer Chase to Portland to-morrow, the remainder going by the steamer Falmouth to-morrow night, if there is room for them. About 100 bodies have been recovered at Prospect. The agents here have ordered 100 coffins to be sent down at once. The city authorities and Provincial Legislature have taken measures for the relief of those passengers that may require it.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SAVED.

The following, saved from the Atlantic, were brought up in the steamer Lady Head:

Peter Unson, Gustave Bearen, Pierre Hargensen, Mr. Svenson, O. Svenson, E. Anderson, M. Mario, A. Neilson, G. Ulston, C. A. Isaacson, A. Bartzeron, S. Ingilson, William Leiper, William Wade, William Biante, James Backful, George Biante, Evan Pugh, Rudolph Lee, Henry Meilley, John Peters, Albert Miley, William Lophein, Martin Penson, James Warden, Neil Parsons, A. Jones, Charles Thorn, Mr. Bentrosmuson, Euloph Eamelson, E. Severson, Charles Wenzer, Ole Partiguesen, H. Goodal, Mr. Anderson, H. Dey, Peter Hantersen, E. Peterson, Olaf Neilson, W. Svensen, Joseph Ronack, James Lepher, G. Coates, Wm. Wade, Thomas Black, David Tolsardy, Geo. Black, Wm. Tyonarize, Thos. Rift, Thos. Redfon, Wm. Schuppal, James Meir, B. Ward, John Gustave.

STATEMENT OF A CABIN PASSENGER.

Truman D. Markwald was interviewed by a *Chronicle* reporter. He says: I turned into my berth at 9 o'clock on Monday night, and was aroused by the shock of the ship striking. All the men in the cabin rushed upon deck to see what was wrong. I went into the saloon on deck. I observed by the clock that the time was 3:20. Rockets were being fired. Within fifteen minutes from the time the ship struck she careened. The Captain, with his officers behaved bravely. The cry was raised "Take to the rigging, it is your only chance." At daybreak, a fisherman's boat came out and rescued a number of us, and landed us on Meagher's Island. A handful of people there warmly welcomed us. They gave us food and clothing, and did all for us that they could. Edmund Ryan, a magistrate, Denis Ryan and their wives, were especially active in ministering to our wants. There were three boats' crews whose names deserve high place on the roll of honor. The first boat was manned by Dennis Ryan, James Coolin, Frank Ryan, John Blackburn, and Ben Blackburn; the second boat by James O'Brien, Michael O'Brien, P. Pollard, William Lacy, and T. J. Toorg. I regret that I have not the names of the other crew. To these men chiefly belong the credit of having at the risk of their lives rescued from death over 400 souls. They, as well as several others whose bravery I have heard, should certainly receive some reward for their noble conduct. Coming up on deck, there were ringing praises of gallantry of the boats' crews already referred to, as well as of the Rev. Mr. Ancient, who rescued the perishing Chief Officer, Firth, of Brady, the Third Officer, and of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, who first established communication with the shore. The kindness of the people of Prospect was also universally acknowledged.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Sun* furnishes the following additional particulars of the loss of the Atlantic:

"A steerage passenger says nearly all the passengers in his part of the steerage, to the number of 128, if not more, rushed on deck at the same time. Some of the passengers, who first succeeded in getting on deck were told by some of the officers in command that nothing was wrong; that they had only lowered the anchor. The passengers then went down again, and tried to persuade the rest to that effect. I think this was done to prevent confusion on deck. I came up again and had just time to go on saloon deck, about 10 minutes after the ship first struck, when she turned over toward land and sank. A number of persons clung to the bulwarks, but the sea being high they were washed off, and many drowned. Others, along with myself, who got in the rigging, swung themselves off by ropes into the water, and swam to the rock, a distance of about 50 yards. About 150, who were passengers principally belonging to the steerage that I was in, saved themselves in this way. The Captain, who was clinging to the ship's side, passed off about 100 passengers into the boat, and advised them to jump into the water and swim ashore.

Wm. Hogan, of Waterford, tells the following: I was on deck at 3 o'clock. I heard a sailor on duty call out "All's well—3 o'clock." After hearing the sailor saying "All's well," I went forward to the steerage and got into bed. About five or ten minutes afterwards I heard a watchman cry out, "Breakers ahead!" and almost instantly heard a tremendous crash, and the air rushed in and blew out the lights. It was my impression a boiler had bursted. I called up some of the boys that were sleeping near me, and told them to rush on deck, that a boiler had exploded. Some of them refused to go, and said that it mattered little, thinking the steamer was out at sea, that it was just as well to meet death below as on deck. The orders were given, as is a common thing in steamships, with sailors, that the hatches should be closed, and no one be permitted to ascend to the deck. Thinking that our lives were in imminent danger we forced the hatches up. As soon as we were on deck, we ran to the side of the vessel, and I saw a rock, as I supposed, about 300 yards distant. I thought at first it was an iceberg we had struck, but immediately afterward the ship began to heave or plunge, and after three or four plunges settled, and the water seemed to be rushing in. Believing that our safety depended on our being on the side of the vessel nearest to land, I rushed to that side and caught hold of the rigging. Then the ship began to turn over gradually on her side. I got on the side of the ship and caught hold of a rope. I then heard a dismal wail, which was fearful to listen to. It proceeded from the steerage passengers below, who were then smothering. It did not last more than two minutes, when all was as still as death.

John Farley, chief engineer, says: A great number of the passengers were drowned while going from the vessel by a rope to the rock. The cold was so intense that some of them, being benumbed, were unable to hold on to the rope, and they let go, and we were unable to render them any assistance. The rock that we were on was covered with seaweed, which made it very dangerous to stand upon, and the edges of the rock were round. All on the rock with ourselves being soaking wet and cold, were unable to render any assistance to those who were in the greatest of peril. A number of them were washed off the wreck and drowned, and a number who were trying to get from the rock to the island by a line were also washed from it and drowned. We could see people falling from the ship's side and rigging. Several persons who became completely exhausted lay down on the rock and died.

One little fellow, the only child saved from the wreck, ran upon deck with a stream of passengers when the first alarm was given. His parents and other members of his family were still below, and evidently perished when the ship filled and fell over on her side. Hustled about among the struggling mass of excited humanity, the piteous screams of the poor little fellow went to the stoutest heart. He had leaped upon the back of one of the men in the hopes of saving himself, but in that frightful crisis, when everybody was intent upon saving himself, few paid attention to the wails of the boy, and the man upon whose back he was clinging as if for bare life made several ineffectual attempts to shake the boy off. The cries of the boy at last attracted the Captain, who, perceiving the tenacious manner in which he was struggling for life, called out to the men who were surrounding the lines that led to the rock and safety to endeavor if possible to save the boy, and the poor little fellow was immediately passed over the heads of the struggling mass of beings and placed in the boat. Men who were exerting themselves to save their own and other lives, wept almost for joy as they saw the brave little lad safely landed on the shore.

Foxley, Chief Engineer, who remained on the rock for several hours assisting the passengers to land from the ship says it was extremely harrowing to behold the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures even after they were rescued. Many of them became insane, frothed at the mouth, and toppled off the rock into the water and were drowned; while others were so chilled and exhausted with cold that they laid down and died. They would wander about, incapable almost of helping themselves, and perish. Some died after they had been taken to the main land. All the passengers speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct of the Third Officer and First Engineer in particular, who remained on the wreck for hours, assisting the passengers to reach the rock. Two lady cabin passengers came on deck in the excitement, and were standing near the wheel-house. They hesitated a moment, as if panic-stricken, and returned on to the companion-way, as if looking for something, then came out, and endeavored to reach the forward part of the ship, where the passengers were sent ashore on the line. At that moment a huge wave swept over the ship's quarter. The men clinging to the rigging heard two heartrending shrieks, and, when they looked again, the women had disappeared.

These are only a few of the terrible incidents of that terrible wreck. Young men as well as old became paralyzed, and, as they clung to the rigging and to the sides of the vessel, they seemed bereft of all reason, and when spoken to by others to make some effort to reach the boat and save themselves, they would roll their eyes in their heads, stare vacantly at the speaker, and ask them in a whining tone, "What boat?" Many again who were roused out of their berths had scarce time to put their clothes on, and reached the deck to perish with cold. One cabin passenger, a young man, came up with only a vest on. He clung to the ship's side as long as he was able, and finally rolled off into the sea, frozen to death.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The following is the substance of an interview between a reporter and Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic:

Reporter—To what cause do you ascribe the disaster?

Captain—I can hardly say, unless it was because we had overrun our distance. I thought we were going about eleven knots, but the speed must have been greater, or we could never have got so far out of our course.

The Captain was serious and composed, yet at intervals when some particularly harrowing incident was being mentioned he broke down and seemed overwhelmed with sorrow. Once he said to the reporter: "To think that while hundreds of men were saved every women should have perished; it is horrible. If I had been able to save even one woman, I could bear the disaster, but to lose all; it is terrible, terrible."

THE CAPTAIN'S FEELINGS.

He seemed to fully realize that the world would hold him to strict account for the disaster, and that whether he was blameless or culpable, he would be by many held responsible.

Mr. Markwald, of New York, will stay at Prospect to look after the bodies of the cabin passengers, and will send the American ones home, if possible.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE.

The latest report shows the loss of life to be much less than at first stated. Of all on board, 413 were saved, and about 560 were lost. There were among the latter 350 women and children. Strong parties of men are engaged recovering dead bodies, a large number of which are those of females.

THE SHIP

is broken in two near the foremast, and the after part is buried in the water. She struck twice on the ledge, and finally held on, in a short time careening seawards, the waves dashing over the deck, and sweeping off everything, smashing boats and making general havoc. Still later accounts say the vessel's cargo was beginning to come ashore. It is a general one, the larger portion being fashionable dry goods. The whole is estimated at $500,000. The scene of the wreck is very dangerous, and many wrecks have occurred near there. Mar's Rock is 10 miles east by south of Sambro light, the one which the Captain sighted and took his direction from.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE LIGHTS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following: First Officer Small, of the Anchor Line Steamship Anglia, says he could not imagine how Captain Williams had mistaken the lights. Sambro light must have been on the Atlantic's starboard bow, whereas, had she been steering into Halifax, it would have been on the port side. Meagher's Head, where the vessel struck, was about midway between Sambro light and Peggy's Bay light. Sambro Island light is a white one, fixed and visible 20 miles to sea, while the latter, which is 16 miles to the northwest of Sambro, is a red. Either would been distinct from Meagher's Head, had the night been clear. It was incredible that one light could be mistaken for the other, being so different in character and clearly marked on the chart. When the Captain left the bridge at midnight he had reckoned himself 29 miles from Sambro light, or 44 from Meagher's Head. That a fatal mistake occurred in his calculation is evident.

INCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Herald* has a special from Halifax which says: Of the thousand souls on board the Atlantic, when she struck, most of them were at rest. Those who could made the utmost speed to get on deck. Hundreds of steerage passengers and many of the less vigorous in the saloon were unable to do so, as the water poured in immediately. Those who succeeded in gaining the deck mostly took to the rigging. The passengers agree that throughout the terrible scene. Captain Williams acted like a hero. It was utterly impossible to save any of the ladies, although strenuous exertions were made to do so. Capt. Williams conveyed Mrs. Merritt and her sister to the lifeboat, but, finding it impracticable to launch that boat, he placed them in the rigging. They were lost, as were also every woman and child on board.

Among the many sad incidents of this terrible calamity was the death of Mr. Price, who perished upon the side of the vessel from exposure. The ladies behaved with the utmost heroism. Not one cry was heard from them. As they perished, mother and daughter parted from each other in silent agony. Mr. Fisher's wife besought him to save himself, but he refused to leave her, saying, "I shall remain by you; we shall meet in another and better world." A young man named Wellington, who had been traveling in Europe for the past five months, and who was bringing home a valuable collection of books, trinkets, etc., to friends in Boston, was probably drowned in the state-room. The sailors, mostly Liverpool men, behaved outrageously.

The body of Mrs. Fisher was found, and some fiend in human form had smashed her finger with a rock to wrench from it her wedding-ring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The sailing orders of the White Star Line require vessels entering Halifax harbor to steer direct for Cape Sambro light, and after arriving within a certain distance to turn to the east so as to avoid the shoals around Devil's Island light. Cape Sambro light and Cape Prospect light are the same size and color. It is thought here that the officers mistook the latter for the former.

Mr. Curtis, manager of the ticket office of the Guion Line, says that Capt. Williams was superseded on account of incompetency.

Mr. and Mrs. William Merritt were married in July last, and were returning from a European bridal tour. Miss Merritt, sister of the groom, and Miss Scrymer, sister of the bride, joined them several months ago, and were returning with them. They moved in the best circles of this city.

Henry T. Hewett was a partner of Best & Co., importers. He went to Europe in December. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Price is a Broadway lawyer.

Mrs. George Francis Train went to Europe on the Atlantic. She wrote a letter to her husband, dated March 7, off Queenstown, in which she says the steamer was utterly unseaworthy, and censures the Company in strong terms for entrusting so many precious lives to such a dangerous hulk.

Dispatches have been sent to the officers of the Wrecking Company at Halifax, instructing them to send their vessels at once to the scene of the disaster.

The Atlantic, together with the cargo, is valued at about $850,000. The loss will be partly covered by insurance.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The Governor has signed the Anti-Monopoly Railroad bill. Flags are flying in honor of the release of New Jersey from railroad monopoly. A bill has passed both Houses exempting from municipal taxation the main and other tracks and the principal passenger and freight depots, excepting at terminal points, to include ten acres. All other property, including the rolling stock, is to be subject to municipal as well as State taxes.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation report that the Stanhope Railroad bill was irregularly passed last session, but, owing to the reticence of some persons who testified and the unwillingness of others to appear, the Committee is unable to locate the improper influences. The Speaker and Clerk are vindicated.

Ocean Steamship News.

MOVILLE, April 2.—The steamers Alexandria and Australia, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 2.—The steamship Mosel, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Arrived, City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 2.—The committees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the Societe du Cable Transatlantique, and the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Companies, have agreed upon an immediate amalgamation of those lines, subject to ratification by the Boards of Directors of each company at meetings to be held on Friday next.

Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Chief Commissioner of the United States to the Vienna Exhibition, and Dr. A. Ruppauer, William F. Round, and John S. Cunningham, Assistant Commissioners, have arrived in this city. After remaining here a few days, they will proceed to Vienna by way of Paris.

The Queen paid a visit to Victoria Park, this morning. The authorities of Hackney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, presented a loyal address to her Majesty. The entire route traversed by the Queen was lined with people, and the streets were appropriately decorated with flowers and bunting.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—The Finance Minister's "budget speech" was made last night. He instanced the extraordinary increase of bank capital since the confederation as an evidence of the progress of the Dominion. The imports and exports for the first half of the fiscal year are greater than in the years of 1867 and 1868 combined. During the last seven years, $9,000,000 of surplus revenue was applied to the construction of public works. The population increased in the same proportion as the revenue. Per capita, the expenditures during the last five years were $3.45. The net revenue was equal to addition in the debt of $30,000,000. The Government did not intend to touch the tariff. The estimated revenue next year is $12,500,000. He expresses the opinion that in the next ten years the debt increased by $30,000,000 could be borne.

Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, took exception to the speech on the question of tariff, Pacific Railway policy, and taxation. He noticed the omission of the Government on the subject of better terms to New Brunswick. He promised a full criticism at another stage.

A number of leading members of the House spoke, and up to the time of adjournment, nearly midnight, only one resolution was carried.

A Government crisis is at hand. The greatest sensation was created by the Hon. Mr. Hundington's notice of a motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Pacific Railway. An attempt will be made to prove that $300,000 were received from American sources to aid the Ministry in the last election. Bribery, it is said, is unblushingly practised, and parliamentary "whips" are constantly engaged in mustering forces for the coming trial of strength. Great excitement prevails in the Capital.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, April 2.—M. Grevy, in consequence of the extraordinary scene yesterday, did not attend to-day's session of the National Assembly, and, in his absence, his resignation of the Presidency of that body was presented and read. The Assembly at once re-elected M. Grevy by a vote of 349 against 231. It is believed that he will refuse to accept the position.

WALLACHIA.

BUCHAREST, April 2.—A collision between the carmen and military, growing out of the refusal of the former to pay certain taxes, took place in Giurgevo, a town of Wallachia, about forty miles from this city, this morning. Several persons were killed and wounded. The latest dispatches report that tranquility has been restored.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—It is announced that Prince Gortschakoff has, in compliance with a request from Washington, asked the Russian Geographical Society to discuss the topography of Khiva and Bokhara at its meetings during the months of April and May.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 2.—A dispatch from Beslau says the printers' strike in that city has terminated.

NEW YORK.

The Nixon Murder Trial—He is Found Guilty in the First Degree—The Goodrich Mystery—The Erie Investigation—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The opening speech for the prosecution in the trial of Michael Nixon for the murder of Charles Pieffer began at 1 yesterday afternoon. The jury went out at 5:40 p. m. to-day, and 8:30 they rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner took it coolly. He is to be sentenced at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Superintendent Kelso to-night sent out a general alarm to the police to ransack all the pawnshops in the city for Goodrich's missing watch. It is reported that a new trail has been struck.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—At the Erie investigation to-day Henry Sherwood, who succeeded Tweed in the Board of Directors, testified that all the Directors were opposed to a repeal of the Classification act. He himself went to Albany with others, to defeat the measure for the repeal, and received two sums of $5,000 each for legal services. One $5,000 went to the lawyers, and the second was spent in circulating petitions, paying hotel bills, and like expenses.

Samuel J. Tilden testified that if the books of the Erie Company showed that two sums of $10,000 each had been paid him, they had been falsified. Henry P. Antes testified that the profit and loss account for 1872 should only show a balance of $124,658 for the Company. Adjourned. The Committee left for Albany, where they intend to-morrow to examine Barber and Van-Vechten.

The Publishers' Board of Trade Association held their fourth annual meeting to-day, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Appleton, President; A. S. Barnes, Vice-President; Henry Holt, Secretary; C. C. Woolworth, Treasurer. All the leading school-book publishers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were represented. The only important business before the meeting was to change the character of agents of the Association by allowing the publishers to employ fifteen traveling agents, it being understood that they must withdraw their right to corresponding centres.

An important question was decided to-day, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by John Anderson and Allen Walker to have a Receiver appointed for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. The Company, in its counter affidavits, assert that it is in a most flourishing condition, and that Anderson, who holds a few shares of its stock, and Walker, who is a discharged employe, had formed, with Lyman, the late President, a conspiracy, which, if allowed to succeed, would be made a precedent on which the interests of the soundest companies might be jeopardized by the malice of a few men. Judge Fancher, in denying the motion, says, in a rather curt opinion, the affidavits read on the part of the defendants demonstrate beyond doubt the groundlessness of the plaintiffs' supposed case. In view of all the facts set forth in these voluminous affidavits on the part of the defendants, which seem to have been prepared and verified with due care and caution, I think no room remains for even suspicion against the solvency of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

During the month of March, warrants were issued against the City and County Treasury for $2,968,675, making a total for three months, ending March 31, of $12,551,577. The city and county debt on March 31 was $101,920,614; cash in the City and County Treasury, March 31, $4,101,238; cash in sinking fund, $452,990; bonds issued up to March 31, $7,089,547.25.

The *News* says new circumstances have been brought to light in the Goodrich murder, which, if they prove true, will make this one of the most romantic and startling murders on record. It is certain neither Roscoe nor Mrs. Myers had anything to do with the crime. Goodrich, it is proved, was killed on the morning his body was discovered. Private parties are now working up the circumstances alluded to.

The *Express* says the condition of Mr. Brooks is improving, and, if no relapse occur, he hopes to be able to leave Washington within a week.

Prominent bankers and bank officials held consultations to-day, and will call upon President Grant to present their views on the financial situation.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Catherine Kerwin, who died at Park Hospital under suspicious circumstances, have returned a verdict that death resulted from hemorrhage. Patrick Kerwin was discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with his wife's death.

A requisition has been made on Gov. Dix by the Governor of Kentucky for George MacDonald, of Bank of England forgery notoriety, and the police of Louisville have requested the police of this city to hold MacDonald subject to the requisition, should he not be extradited. MacDonald is known in Louisville by the name of Sweet.

Fechter seems to have abandoned the Lyceum Theatre, which was expected soon to be opened under his management. He begins an engagement at the Grand Opera House, April 28.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Two Chicago through-line coaches on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad were ditched just outside the city early this morning, by a broken rail. No one was hurt.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCKLYN—CLARK—On April 2, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by the Rev. C. P. Dorset, Geo. E. Francklyn, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Frances M., daughter of Dr. John S. Clark, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

BRYERTON—April 2, at her residence, No. 772 State-st., Emma A., wife of William Bryerton, aged 33 years and 11 months.

Funeral Friday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

BEECHER—In this city, April 1, Julia E., the beloved wife of A. W. Beecher, aged 51 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 192 South Peoria-st., Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

PIKE—Mrs. Jennie E. Pike, of Chicago, died very suddenly March 30, aged 45 years.

Funeral took place at her friend's, No. 11 Cottage-place.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

THOMPSON—At Waltham, Mass., of consumption, Lizzie F. Thompson, sister of H. R. Thompson, of this city.

WILLIAMS—In this city, Wednesday, April 2, Major Alexander B. Williams, formerly of Lyons, N. Y.

Funeral at his residence, No. 74, Twenty-second-st., Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.; carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY one wishing to engage in the dry goods business in one of the best towns of Michigan. Full particulars by addressing Y 75, Tribune office.

A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best money-making boarding-houses, or hotel, of 61 rooms, and full of paying boarders, 234 and 236 West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen.

AN A 1 CHANCE FOR A RESTAURANT—MAN with small capital; cheap rent; fine range and broiler; good run of custom. Inquire at Drug Store, corner Lake and Halsted-sts.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS WILL BE SOLD on liberal terms to a reliable party having a few thousand dollars ready money. Address N 51, Tribune office.

A 1 RESTAURANT, OYSTER, AND ICE CREAM parlors, South Side, doing a No. 1 business. Rooms overhead for family and boarders, and cheap rent. Small capital required. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD PAYING STATIONERY AND CIGAR store for sale, opposite a railroad depot. Inquire at 87 East Kinzie-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT for sale; will take part of it in work. Call at 51 South Carpenter-st.

BY J. E. KIMBALL, BROKER, 126 DEARBORN-st.—For sale; 4 grocery stores, 1 drug, 4 restaurants, 1 European hotel, 1 billiard hall, 2 cigar stores, and others business.

BAKERY FOR SALE—264 SOUTH MORGAN-st.

CONFECTIONERY NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE. 333 West Lake-st.

FIXTURES AND FINE STOCK OF GROCERies and teas for sale at a bargain; store can be leased. Apply at 532 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MACHINE SHOP and foundry, doing a good business. A splendid opportunity for the right man; or will take a partner. Address J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

IN ORDER THAT I MAY DEVOTE MORE TIME TO banking, I offer for sale or rent my store room, 26x80, 2 stories high, dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town, surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, WITH VALUable steam engine and boilers, having river dock and railroad facilities, for sale or exchange; situated in Steubenville, O. Address Box 35, Oak Park, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST ARRANGED AND PAYING drug stores in the city for sale; clean stock, handsome fixtures, etc. McPHERSON & CO., 182 Washington-st., Room 23.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD REAL ESTATE office for sale. Inquire or address Room 31, 125 Clark-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—STEAM SAW-mill for sale, with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill 30,000 feet per day, situated at Lansing, Iowa, 30 miles above Prairie du Chien; splendid market for lumber; will be sold with or without lumber; possession given immediately; or one partner will remain, and take a partner for one-half interest. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

THE BAY STATE MARKET FOR SALE FOR three days; the best fruit and vegetable stand on the West Side. 341 West Lake-st., corner May.

TO WATCHMAKERS—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED jewelry and watchmaking business for sale; bad health reason for disposal. Address H 98, Tribune office.

WE HAVE LIGHT, PLEASANT BUSINESS FOR six active men, $15 to $30 per week, sure money. JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

$350 WILL BUY SALOON LICENSE AND building. Call at 1061½ State-st.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$450 WILL BUY A GROCERY WORTH $600, doing good business, and in a good location. Call at 330 Desplaines-st.

$500 CASH WILL PURCHASE A SALOON now doing a good business. Reasons for selling, must attend to other business. Inquire at Saloon, No. 336 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL GRADES OF HORSES ARE IN SPLENDID demand, and we sell all comers at their real value. Parties holding horses at the Stock Yards and other outside places had better bring them to headquarters, where they can be sold immediately. Buyers will take notice that this is the place to do business, as there is positively no deception. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A SQUARE-BOX OPEN BUGGY FOR SALE, cheap, at 363 West Madison-st.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 120 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State—Just received, first-class heavy horse; also, two first-class carriage teams, for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; must be sold at once; owner leaves town. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons, and one open yacht box buggy, cheap at 229 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK AND DRIVING horses, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $85, $90, $100, $110, $125, $130, $135. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies. A good assortment at our new ware-rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR GOOD LIVERY AND GOOD STABLING GO to Omaha Stables, 167 and 169 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—PAIR YOUNG BLACK MARES, FIVE single driving-horses, all young and sound, at Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK HORSE, WEIGHT about 1,300, not over 8 years. Must be sound, gentle, and used to the city. Give price asked, and where to be seen. Address H 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO HIRE A BARREL WAGON. Apply after 5 p. m. C. ELLIS, 357 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO BUY OR EXCHANGE—FOR 5 OR 6 good work or driving horses to make up car-load to go East. 68 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD SALE HORSES; WE HAVE customers every day, at Omaha stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

4 BIG HORSES FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE FOR $40, as the owner has no more use for them. To be seen at 147 West Madison-st.

LOST.

LOST—A BLACK HORSE ABOUT 900 LBS WEIGHT; the finder will receive $5 reward by returning to 314 Milwaukee-av.

LEFT—IN A BLUE ISLAND BUS, ON APRIL 1, A pair of pants; finder will please return to 213 West Randolph-st.

LOST—NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A BLACK Newfoundland pup without collar, named Duke; return him to 783 Michigan-av. and receive suitable reward.

LOST—ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, A large horse, with white and red spots, a thin mane and long tail. The kind finder will have a good reward. CHRIST MAYER, No. 469 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873, ON MARket-st., a small wallet containing a small sum of money and railroad passes. The finder can keep the money if the wallet and passes are left at Room 17 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

LOST—ABOUT 6½ P. M., TUESDAY, ON A RANdolph-st. car, or on Paulina-st., between Lake and Walnut, a pocketbook containing money, papers, etc., some of the papers bearing my name. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 458 West Erie-st., or 51 West Lake-st., up-stairs. EVA BURDICK.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania, Insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE $10,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. F 66, Tribune office.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate for five years in sums of $5,000 or $10,000; small commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

I WILL PAY 2 PER CENT A MONTH FOR $1,000 6 months, secured by chattel mortgage on $2,000 worth of new furniture, insured to protect the loan, and can give the best of references. Principals only that can furnish the money at once address to-day, N 45, Tribune office.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, SUMS OF ABOUT $1,000, 6 to 12 months on real estate, or real estate mortgages bought; also money to loan on collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 119 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, household furniture, and good collateral security, at No. 136 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, 3 to 5 years, at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 189 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $5,000 ON CHOICE SECURITY at 3½ per cent commission. Other amounts at 4. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE $5,000 to $10,000 on five years time; 10 per cent interest. None but principals need apply. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $1,200 ON REAL estate security worth three times the amount. Address D, care J. S. HAIR, Room 26, Bryan Block.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,000, AT 10 PER CENT for 6 months on good security. J. BARWICK, Room 6 Methodist Church Block.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 87 Market-st., consisting of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths and Piece Goods, Umbrellas, Satchels, &c.

By order of George W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 8 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. E. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

LARGE RETAIL STOCK

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, etc.,

By auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ a. m., at salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Important & Peremptory Sale

BY AUCTION, OF

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE

GENUINE

OIL PAINTINGS,

At 183 Madison-st.,

Between Wells and LaSalle-sts.,

Commencing on THURSDAY, April 3, at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7 1-2 p. m.

The collection embraces many fine and original works from the easels of American and Foreign Artists.

The Frames are first-class, Gold Leaf, and are sold with Paintings.

Collection on exhibition, with Catalogues, on Wednesday, April 2.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF

CONDEMNED HOUSES,

At Auction, on Thursday, April 3, at 10 a. m. on the premises. The houses on Block bounded by Carroll, Wayman, Union, and Desplaines-sts.

The buildings must be removed at once, as the property is to be used for railway purposes. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The above sale, advertised to take place April 1, has been postponed to THURSDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By W. F. HODGES & CO.

We will notify the public and lovers of good furniture that we will sell at auction elegant Pier Mirrors, cost $7; elegant Parlor and Library, cost over $9; 5 marble-top Chamber suits, cost over $17; elegant Turkish Brussels, English body, and American Brussels, Three-ply Carpets, Rosewood, Marble Top Hat Tree, Elegant Oil Paintings, Lambrequins and Lace curtains, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, China, and two thousand articles too numerous to mention. Everything in the residence on Wabash-av. is first-class, and the owner is going to Europe. Full particulars of sale next week.

HODGES & CO.

P. S.—Parties who have sales in our hands and wish to postpone them, can do so by sending a note before advertising. After the day is set, and sale advertised, we will not postpone under any circumstances. It makes it disagreeable for us, also for purchasers, and to be annoyed yourselves by callers. We have 12 sales on hand, and days set for each one. By order of
HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

WE WILL GIVE NOTICE

in Sunday's paper of a nice sale of extra good furniture to be sold all in nice order, and a great deal of it nearly new, consisting of 1 Rosewood Piano, nice Pier Mirror, nice Chromos and Oil Paintings, Ornaments, English Body Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpets, 3 ply and Ingrain, Dining, Kitchen, Sitting-Room, Parlor, and three Chamber-Rooms, cost about $3,000, and everything in the house will be sold. This sale will be on Wabash-av. also, and will come off before the large and elegant sale. We will make arrangements with stage-managers to run on Wabash-av. up to the door of each sale, and will give full particulars soon as convenient, as we have made the rule first come, first served. WM. F. HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Household Furniture,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

40 Parlor Suits, 25 Marble-top Chamber Sets, 40 Black Walnut Bedsteads, 150 Common Bedsteads, 160 Brackets, with Mirrors, 25 Sets Croquet, 15 Crates of Crockery, 125 Pkgs. Glassware, 75 Rolls of Brussels, Wool, and Rag Carpets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards, Mirrors, Lounges, Sofas, Standing and Sitting Desks, Office Railing, Pianos. Buggies at 12 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, April 5, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Contents of two houses at auction in store 283 State-st., Orient Block, removed there for convenience of sale, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 a. m., Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Marble-Top Centre Tables, Ex. Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, China, Crockery, Stoves, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs, 138 East Madison-st.

By HAVENS & CO.,

Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

A Large and Elegant Stock

OF

JEWELRY,

TO BE SOLD THIS MORNING,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

$10,000 SHERIFF'S SALE,

AT

16 & 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.

The entire contents of these elegant residences, consisting of fine Parlor and Chamber Sets, excellent Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, will be peremptorily sold at Auction

Thursday, April 3, at 10 o'clock.

The furniture to be sold is in good order, and cost a short time ago about Ten Thousand Dollars.